YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,081—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER, 29, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
ABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain .... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 3rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th October, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

		Or about	
S.S.	——	27th January,	1901.
S.S.	——	24th February,	1901.
S.S.	——	27th March,	1901.
S.S.	——	26th April,	1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	—	..

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Infants.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Used in the Royal Nurseries.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Used by the Medical Profession.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Self-Digesting.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Best for Infants.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Most Economical.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
Used by the Medical Profession.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
KEMP & COMPANY'S INFANTS' FOOD.
In Tins, 1s. 2s. 5s. 10s. Everywhere.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS
SUPERIOR DAMASK
TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS
BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.
WHEEL men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.
ROYAL Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.
ENFIELD is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their
BICYCLES are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230 ;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS,
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLSALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MELPOMENE," from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS. The same will be discharged at the Victoria Dock No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub-section, 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner will begin on 2nd November, 1900, to revise the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll prepared under Sub-section 1 of the aforesaid Section, and he will, for this purpose, hear between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, between the 2nd and 6th November, both days inclusive, the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 & 11 of the said Section, on or before 1st proximo.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th October 1900.

BABY CHAIRS.

Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.

Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Oct., 1900, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms, the following:—

One slightly used Sodawater machine by Hayward Tyler and Co. with 2" pump, gas holders, gas generator, pressure gauge, safety valve, solution pan, bottle washing machine and with 2 zinc water tanks.

2 English iron safes, by S. F. Turner 24" and 26"
1 " " double doors, by S. F. Turner, 32" by 30" by 21".
2 " iron safes with Chubb's Lock, 28" by 34".
1 " double case watch, by Henry W. Harrison.
1 " "
1 case 500 rolls wall paper.
40 boxes round macaroni.
8 rolls leather belting, 2 1-2" by 5".
6 cases each, 6 dozen Worcestershire sauce.
The surplus office furniture of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., comprising writing desks, chairs, cupboards, &c.

SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT CHANDUNWADI.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December 1900, sell by Public Auction, if not previously sold by private contract, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4 in the afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land at Chandunwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 335 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Dosabhoy Shet, on the north by the property of the late Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of the late Bomonjee Hormasjee Wadia, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 51, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under Collectors old No. 580 and new No. 2759, old Survey No. 69 and new Survey No. 8209.

Private offers for the above property will be received at the office of the Auctioneers any day before the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1900. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PAINT, OILS, STONE SLABS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Haridas Anundjee Thucker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th October, 1900, at 3 p.m., between the G. I. P. R. and B. B. and C. I Railway Matoonga Stations, a lot of Porebunder stone slabs, chunam, sand, cudjan shed, chocolate paint, linseed oil, nails, powras, pickaxes, crowbar, country and Mangalore tiles, wood pieces, old door shutters, window frames, cots, tubs, barss small pots, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th October, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BEWARE of IMITATORS.—The only firm renowned for Dying, Washing and Bleaching Dresses and Silk, Wool and Cotton goods to latest style and perfection is DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, opposite the Old Shop.

MESSRS. S. NARAEN & Co. have REMOVED their offices to 24, Medows Street, opposite the "EXAMINER PRESS."

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. New soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a Second Class Certificate wishes an APPOINTMENT. Experienced in Marine and Mill Engineering. Address No. 99, care of this Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

FRESH CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, nutritious and unrivalled in the Market, Rs. 5-8, per cwt., and Gram, Bran, Oats, Barley at the Cheapest Rate, Free delivery. Address GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba, No. 387.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.,
SILVERTOWN.

ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.

Particulars and Prices on Application.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, IRON AND OLD WOOD.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood and iron, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBIES.

In pursuance of the decree of the High Court in Suit No. 369 of 1900 and on account and risk of S. Sahib Maricair and Sereatha Maricair, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the following rubies and one sapphire ring:—

				Carats.
One packet containing	881	rubies weighing	120	
Do.	12	"	15 4-16	"
Do.	15	"	9 12-16	"
Do.	389	"	40 6-16	"
Do.	1	"	2 4-16	"
Do.	391	"	133 4-10	"

One sapphire ring.

The rubies and ring can be inspected on application.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56, of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, Barks in Docras, lose brass pipes, heaps loose grain sweepings, &c.

On account and risk of the owners—

13 packages tents, under Talegoan to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 103 of 30-10-99.

A consignment of marble stone, under Chimar to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 1 of 19-7-00.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture by Wimbridge and others of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, Persian and Brussels carpets, Bagatelle table by John Roberts with balls and cues complete, pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, 1 stylish rubber tyred dog-cart in splendid condition by "Bennett" Ipswich, adjustable seat and shafts suitable for animal from 13-3 to 14-3, one handsome light C-spring rubber tyed victoria, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one strong Arab pony, &c. &c., the property of M. T. CAROLL Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF FORAS LAND.

at DeLisle Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinchpoogly, on the west side of DeLisle Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 11,023 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 201, old No. 202, and New Survey No. 3428, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by Government land, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground of Rubyn de Souza and Beatrice de Souza and partly by the vacant ground of Michael DeLima-Souza, on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, and on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Narayen Balagee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND WITH BUILDINGS AT KHANGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4 p.m., the following property:—All that piece of land situate near the Railway Station at Khangaum, admeasuring 14 acres and 23 guntas, more or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, formerly the property of the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co., Ld. The property is bounded by a high pucca built stone wall and is situate at Khangaum in the Sub-district of Khangaum, in the district of Akola in West Berar, and is bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading from Khangaum to Sallum, on or towards the west by the high road from Khangaum to Neomgaum, on or towards the north by a cotton field, and on or towards the south partly by an open field and partly by a nullah, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of
Valuable household furniture
by
"Wimbridge" and John Roberts
Billiard table, &c.,
at Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY the 5th November 1900,
the property of
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th October, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, COTTAGE PIANO, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFOD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the following effects belonging to the estate of the late R W LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

A quantity of best electro-plated ware consisting of tea set in 4 pieces, tea kettle and egg boiler with spirit lamps, cruet stand, egg frame, soda water bottle stand, liqueur and sauce frames, toast rack, ice pail, biscuit box, butter pot, salvers card basket, tea pot, claret jug, coffee urn, carver, knives, spoons and forks in 70 pieces in case, and fish and fruit knives and forks in cases, one sweet toned cottage pianoforte by Tho. Steinweg Nachf, binocular, sticks, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, wash-hand tables with furniture, chest of drawers, towel horse, easy chair, single cot with spring mattress, milk sterilizer, gazozine, stove, China matting, cane settee, whatnot, &c.

1 ebonized iron-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 1-2 B. H. P. oil engine with lamp, spanners and water chamber, by R. A. Lee.
1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe.
1 Chubb's patent safe on stand, with duplicate keys.
1 Lady's D-B. B-L. Percussion gun in case with apparatus and cartridge making machines.
1 sportman's travelling cooking stove with utensils and 1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine in perfect order.

The property of a deceased Government Officer, consisting of plated tea and coffee set in 4 pieces, biscuit box, breakfast cruet, soup ladle and knife rests, napkin rings, tea spoons, one dozen fish knives and forks in case, one dozen dessert knives and forks with mother'opearl, handles in case, mug, egg-boiler, fish carvers, ice plates, claret and champagne glasses, etc.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Ld. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting debtor—

1 large oil painting "Dolce far Niente" sweet idleness, in gilt frame measuring 8' 3" by 5' 6".

AT 2 P. M.

A few second-hand bicycles.
1 half-bred fowls and one dozen pigeons.
1 new Globe Beeston pneumatic bicycle
1 Lady's and Gent.'s new "victoria" bicycles.
1 complete set of new tandem harness.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 " " brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light dogcart, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, above Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a lot of medical books, sweet-toned mahogany square piano by Soundy, table ornaments, figures, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, large size Brussels carpet with border, etc, the property of DR. VAN INGEN WINTER, M. D.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "West View" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome substantial made teakwood and blackwood dinning-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, lamps pictures, carpets, etc., the property of J. E. BRIDGEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,425-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2888, old Survey No. —and new Survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the oart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Maneckji Merwanji Sett, deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 3497, old Survey No.—, and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Mera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1900.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £560,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

READ THIS!
READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.

CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LAND VALUABLE and well situated close to G. I. P. R. Matunga Station, on the South-Eastern and Western sides of the line, suitable for building Bunglows, &c. Price moderate. Apply to

THE REVD. VICAR,
of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim.

WANTED.

WANTED

EMPLOYMENT, by a thoroughly experienced ROPEMAKER. 7 years Assistant Manager at Home and 5 years Manager in a large firm in India.

Address:—
"X. Y. Z.,"
Care of this Paper.

WANTED A HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THE PRESIDENT of the Ahmedabad Municipality invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of a HEALTH OFFICER for the City of Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 300 including house allowance. The candidate who has obtained a deploma of D. P. H. will be preferred. Applications of only University Medical Graduates and those who have obtained the degree of D. P. H. will be taken into consideration. The candidate should be able to ride. Applicant should state his age in his application. Applications will be received till 15th of November, 1900.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE VAKIL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Notice is hereby given that the TRUSTEES DEBENTURE LOAN of 1890, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum and having a currency of ten years, matures on the 1st November 1900 and will be repaid to holders on presentation and surrender of the Debentures at the office of the Trustees on that date.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

WE have to-day REMOVED our OFFICES and GODOWNS from Church Gate Street to No. 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the premises Formerly occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, (Ld.)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

Bombay 26th October, 1900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the LEASE of the BUILDING SITES on the WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

2. A plan of the sites showing also the rates of rent fixed by the Board can be seen on application at the office of the Engineer of the Trust, Albert Buildings.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby, Road.
Bombay 1st October, 1900.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1900, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To Receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

II.—To appoint Directors in place of N. M. Wadia, Esq. C. I. E. and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1900 to MONDAY, the 29th October, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
R. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay 18th October, 1900.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that INTEREST on the Second Issue Shares at 3 1/2 per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December last under the terms of the Prospectus, dated 9th October 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 29th October 1900, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on other week days to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 4th October, 1900, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Interest Warrants at HUBLI, on and after MONDAY, the 12th November, 1900, on production of the Share Certificates to Our Representatives there.

Shareholders of Southern Districts are requested to pay up the overdue calls on the Second Issue Shares, and obtain their Share Certificates with Interest Warrants on presenting the Payment Receipts and the Allotment Letter duly discharged, at the Company's Head Office in Bombay.

By Order of the Directors.
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.
Secretaries and Managers

Bombay, 13th October, 1900

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

SUIT No. 402 OF 1899.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDASS .... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI GULAB, widow of KASSIDAS RAMDASS .... Defendant

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed as the Sole Surviving Son of DAMODARDAS CAHANDAS and of the Defendant abovenamed Widow and Executrix of the last Will and testament of KASIDAS RAMDAS in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Wassoodeo Withoji is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Southern side of Third Bhoiwada Street without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Zeena Muccon, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Pranjivan Shanker and now of Vijbhookhandas Pranjivandas, on or towards the North by the public road called 3rd Bhoiwada, and on the South by a passage for sweepers and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, Ward No. 5395, and Street Nos. 87 89, and which is now in the possession of the Plaintiff abovenamed as Receiver appointed in the said suit No. 402 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address: Khandwa.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1 LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application. VERY SCARCE.
2. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m, Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 2-23m., 2-13a. Low water, 8-19m., 7-51a.
Karachi Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Colaba Land & Mill Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 3-30 p.m.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
P. and O s. s. Bengal due to arrive from China at 10 a.m.

IMPORTING INTOXICANTS.—Gopal Nana who arrived from Poona a couple of days ago, was placed on Saturday, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of illicitly importing 115 tolas of ganja. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES AT ANDHERI.—The Collector of Thana having noticed the wretched condition of public conveyances plying for hire at the Andheri station, has directed that unless some improvement in the construction and appearance of such vehicles is made, he would refuse to issue licenses to them. It is expected that by the Collector's mandate the station would be well supplied with decent victorias, shigrams, tongas, &c.

A NEW RAILWAY STATION AT ANDHERI.—It is stated that a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of a new and large station at Andheri on the B. B. Railway line in the suburbs of Bombay. It is, however, surmised that the cost of the new building will not be less than a lakh of rupees, and that a further sanction has been applied for. Of recent years the village of Andheri has grown into a full size of township, and the residents have made a representation to the railway authorities asking for speedy execution of the work, adding that suitable and commodious waiting-rooms be also provided for male and female passengers in two different compartments.

DEATH OF AN OLD MUNICIPAL PENSIONER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Noshervanjee Coyajee on Saturday, at the residence of his son, Mr. Rustomjee, Queen's Road, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a native of Surat, where he had served Government in various departments, chiefly military. About thirty years ago he came to Bombay and found employment in the local Municipality as deputy accountant when Mr. Arthur Crawford was the Municipal Commissioner. When the principal municipal offices were re-organized, he was thrown out of employment; but after a year or so he was re-employed as town duty refund officer and revenue auditor, in which capacity he served up to the time of obtaining his pension about ten years ago. His funeral was largely attended yesterday morning.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Sonoobai, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, the daughter of a water-carrier, who resided on the third storey of a house at Popatwady, Kalbadevi Road. About half-past nine o'clock, on the night of the 22nd instant, the deceased was standing at a window in her room on the third floor, looking into the street, where some crackers were being fired off. Suddenly she lost her balance and fell over the window into the street below, a height of about 35 feet. She was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from multiple injuries on her body. She remained in a state of deep coma until her death, which took place on Friday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

THE DELHI RUPEES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdul Guffur valad Kurrim Khan, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Flanagan, with cheating one Gungadhar Baboolji, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, in respect of Rs 7 in cash. It appears that about four days ago, accused, who was an acquaintance of the complainant, went to the latter's house at Girgaum, and informed him that he was hard up for money. He asked for a loan of Rs. 7 and offered him five coins instead, which he said were made of pure silver, and were current Delhi rupees. In his hurry to leave the house, complainant paid him Rs. 7 and took the coins. Subsequently he discovered the coins were made of a mixture of lead and informed the police. The latter arrested the accused. The magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Kumbharwada off Elphinstone Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Viroobai, a Hindu girl, aged sixteen years, wife of a potter who lived in the above locality. The deceased had been subject to epileptic fits for the last nine months, but she was happy with her husband. On Thursday last Viroobai was found missing from home and her husband searched for her but failed to find her. On Sunday evening, the body of the deceased was found floating in a well in the same locality by a woman who informed the husband. The latter went to the well and removed the body. All the ornaments which deceased used to wear, were safe on her person. The well was not protected by a parapet wall and the surface of the water was only about two feet below the level of the ground. Deceased used to fetch water from the well. Like other residents of the locality she used to draw water by stooping and never used a rope. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

RELEASED ON PROBATION.—Kamalkar Anundji Joshee, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was on Saturday placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a diamond ring, of the value of Rs. 600, belonging to Gopal Krishnaji. Inspector Flanagan prosecuted, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. About a week ago, accused went to complainant's house at Bhat Wady, Girgaum, and asked him to lend him his diamond ring, as he wanted to be photographed. The complainant gave him the ring, which accused next day pledged with a Marwaree goldsmith, for Rs. 100. When complainant demanded the return of the ring, accused put him off from time to time. The matter was reported to the police and the ring was recovered. Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. He said that accused was a youth of sixteen or seventeen and a friend of complainant. The latter was not willing to press the charge and the goldsmith who had advanced the money on the security of the ring, having been paid by accused's father, the counsel asked that his client be dealt with under Section 562. Moreover, the accused was an employ in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and if sent to jail his prospects would be blighted. The magistrate, on consideration of these facts, released the accused under Section 562, on probation of good conduct for a period of one year in his own recognisances for Rs. 500 and a surety for a like amount and ordered him to receive sentence when called upon.

DISCORD BETWEEN PARTNERS.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Mody was, at the instance of his partner, Merwanji Cursetjee Chandaroo, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of property belonging to the firm. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Velinker for the defence. The complainant stated that he did business in wines, spirits, paints, etc. In May, 1899, he took the accused as his partner; but the latter did not put in any money in the business. He kept the books and cash of the firm. Complainant further said that the accused had bought 40 kegs of red lead from Nazaralli Shumsoodin and Co., and resold them on the firm's account; but there was no entry of the transaction in the books. The accused had also done away with five gross of liquid oil paint and also seventeen cases of whisky. There were about Rs. 1,500 worth of goods in the godowns, which were also made away with, and no entry of them was found in the books.

Complainant, in his cross-examination, admitted having taken from the firm two cases of whisky for his own use, and obtained a loan of Rs. 350 from the accused. He said that at one time he was penniless. No account was kept of the bottles of whisky sent out from the firm as samples. It was in July or August that complainant first learned about the kegs of red lead, and not in September as stated in his information. Complainant admitted having received from accused various sums of money on different occasions. On the conclusion of the complainant's cross-examination, Mr. Sealy said he did not propose to call further evidence. The magistrate thereupon discharged the accused, remarking that complainant had given his evidence very unsatisfactorily.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 12TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, with English mails of the 12th October, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced fine weather and fresh E. N. E. winds, and very unsettled appearance 300 miles from Bombay. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adams Miss C
Bush Miss
Burgess Miss
Bryant Mrs E J
Bacon Miss
Bruce Capt J E and Mrs
Best Capt
Bennett Mr C H
Bayley Capt
Colvin Mr
Cass Mrs and infant
Cash Mr J
Carruthas Mrs
Crosthwaite Mrs and inft
Crofts Mr W and Mrs
Deans Mrs R R
Dickenson 2nd Lt
Danns Mrs and infant
Dieke Mr C W
Edwards Miss
Ellis Mr F J
Findlay Mr J
Geyzel Miss Van
Gregory Miss
Genge Miss
Genge Miss M A
Gray Miss A
George Lt D G
Hill Mrs G B
Harris Mrs and child
Hamilton 2nd Lt
King Mrs H C and inft
Kingsford Miss
Kirkland 2nd Lt
Kaye Mr E
Ligertwood Miss
Lester Mrs C
Lindsay Mr A
Magg Miss M A
Mildred Miss
Makin 2nd Lt
Noble Mrs and Miss
Nuttall Rev and Mrs
Obbard Mrs and inft
Porteous Capt Mrs and child
Powell Miss
Patterson Miss J
Patterson Miss K
Paton Mr N
Payne Mrs
Palmer 2nd Lt
Rooke Miss
Ranson Mr and Mrs
Rutten Lt E F
Roberts Capt E R
Rev and Mrs Steele
Rutty Mr A W
Stevens Miss
Sinclair Miss N P
Steven Miss E A
Smith Miss A
Stewart 2nd Lt
Shakespeare Mr A M
Tuck Miss
Torrence Rev Mrs and Master
Townley Miss
Whitton Mrs
Webb 2nd Lt
Young Mrs and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alcock Mrs A W
Ashworth Mr S H
Blunt Mr A W
Bushby Mr and Mrs W
Bentley Mr F W
Browning Mr T C
Bailey Mrs
Baynes Capt Mrs and child
Bowman Mr W
Berrington Mr T D
Baker Mr C
Benson Mrs P H
Braumber Miss
Bussenes Mr
Biscoe Miss
Biscoe Mr and Mrs
Booth Mr J S
Clibbon Lt-Col and Mrs
Cocks Mr S W
Cocks Mr G A
Cruickshank Miss
Cannan Mr W
Cooke Mrs Miss and inft
Coles Mr and Mrs H E
Cavendish Mr W H
Cama Mr A R
Dixon Mrs E W and child
Dyson Miss
Edwards Miss W
Fordyce Mr D
Ferguson Mr M
Gordon Col W B
Gordon Maj S D
George Mr and Mrs
Holme Mrs A T
Jones Mr, Mrs and Miss M J
Johnston Mr H
Kirkpatrick Mr H C
Lomax Mr
Macrai Mrs D
Murray Mr A
Messent Mr P G
Mason Capt and Mrs
Mackenzie Mr G A
Middleton Mr
Nelson Miss
Phoenix Mr H E
Picot Lt-Col
Porter Mr and Mrs W K
Pallant Mr T E
Quin Lt-Col
Rodson Dr and Mrs D G
Rooke Capt Mrs and infant
Randall Mrs
Stevenson Miss F
Stone Capt W R
Sutherland Mr W
Stevens Mr A M B
Smith Mrs and 2 infants
Swetenham Mr C C
Thomas Mr W L
Thomas Mr and Mrs K G
Turner Mrs and Miss
Ure Mr
Walton Major E W
Woods Mr and Mrs J F
Wright Rev C H
Walden Miss
Whitty Mr J T
Whiteway Mr L
Woods Capt and Mrs C S
Webb Mr M de P

FROM BRINDISI.

Clark Mr F G
Donne Mrs and child
Stuart Lt-Col
Schroetter Miss
Shields Mr J C

FROM PORT SAID—Ashgarah Capt

FROM ADEN.

Blennerhasset Col B M
Gliddon Mr
Turner Mr M C

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	0	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	18	9	107
Same date last year	18	5	108

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	4	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	10	4	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	12	13	136
Total plague deaths to date	82,274	66,413	
Same date last year	18	12	99

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 25th to 26th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	4	4
Vetal	7	5
Gani	7	4
Ghorapade	1	0
Raviwar	4	4
Ganesh	5	3
Budhwar	2	2
Sadashiv	2	1
Narayan	1	1
Shanvar	4	4
Bhavani	3	2
Nana	6	2
Raste	2	2
Kasba	6	4
Somwar	8	3
Nihal	1	0
Mangalwar	0	0
	63	41

Total mortality 42

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR OFFICE.

WHETHER the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief will inaugurate any changes in the constitution of the War Office is a question for the future. But it may be interesting to pass in rapid review the principal stages in the very complicated history of that department. The restoration of Charles II. naturally secured to the Crown the control of the Army, which had formed one of the main subjects of litigation between his father and the Parliament. But the House of Commons slowly reasserted its sway over military matters. First came—after the Revolution—the annual Army Acts, which authorised the maintenance of a standing army. Till 1793, however, the supreme control of the army rested in the hands of the Sovereign, who communicated his orders as to its discipline and regulation through a Secretary of War. In 1793 the office of Commander-in-Chief was created. But until after the Crimean war his position was ill-defined, and military administration was shared between the Secretary of State for War (who was appointed in 1794), the Secretary at War, the Board of Ordnance, the Home Office, and the Treasury. After the Crimean War changes were made. In 1861 the subordination of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State was affirmed. In 1870 the process was carried further by the Union of the Horse Guards with the War Office; and in 1888, when the military side of the War Office was separated from the civil, the Commander-in Chief became only the Secretary of State's sole military adviser. Now, under the Order in Council of 1895, he is only "principal" military adviser, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance being each entitled to give independent advice in his own department.—"The Law Journal."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS BEGUN.

SIR R. BULLER'S DEPARTURE.

BOER ACTIVITY IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

MESSAGES FROM LORD ROBERTS.

(From the mail papers of Oct. 5 to 12.)

THE following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War was issued on Friday:—

Pretoria, October 4, 3.50 p.m.—Clements, with Broadwood and Ridley, have been clearing the country in the neighbourhood of Rustenburg. During the last few days they captured 29 waggons, some rifles, and over 10,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. One man of the Household Cavalry was slightly wounded.

The casualties, when the convoy was attacked near De Jagers Drift on October 1, were not so serious as was first reported. Only seven wounded.

METHUEN AT RUSTENBURG

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War was received on Saturday:—

Pretoria, October 5, 5.25 p.m.—French, who left Barberton on October 3 with the 1st and 4th Cavalry Brigades, telegraphs that a sergeant and a gunner of the Ammunition Column, 6 mules, and 2 horses were killed by lightning between that place and Kaapschehoop. Methuen arrived at Rustenburg yesterday. He has been out of the way of communicating lately, and his report of two engagements on the 25th September with Lemmer's force, only reached me this morning. One attack was conducted by Douglas, and the other by Methuen. The casualties were two killed, two men wounded, Grenadier Guards, Captain Lord Loch, right ankle severe, Royal Army Medical Crops, Lieutenant L.E.S. Parker, right hand slight, Imperial Yeomanry Lieutenant Noel Money, slight. The Boers had seven killed, and fourteen of them were taken prisoners.

Clements is sending in 24 prisoners from Magaliesberg. The number of prisoners captured and surrendered is daily increasing, and must now amount to nearly 16,000 men. Commandant Muller, ex-Landdrost Keiser, and eight burghers of the Standerton Commando surrendered to Clery yesterday, and Paget reports that Commandant Dircksen, mentioned in my telegram of the 2nd inst., and Adjutants Carlisle and Pienaar and Orderly Officer Joubert are on their way to Pretoria. Five burghers of Erasmus's Commando gave themselves up to Paget in his camp this morning.

Kelly-Kenny reports: Captain C. G. Henty, 16th (London Irish) Rifle Brigade, endeavoured to surprise a party of Boers yesterday near Bultfontein, but the party turned out to be stronger than was expected, and our little force had to retire, which it did unmolested after three hours' fighting. Our losses were six wounded, including Lieutenant Slater, 5th Company, the Yeomanry, leg. Lieutenant Thomas, Ceylon Mounted Infantry, reported missing, is believed to be dead. Henty states that the Boers suffered heavily.

NAVAL BRIGADE'S DEPARTURE.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, Sunday, 9.55 p.m.—I wished Captain Bearcroft and the Naval Brigade good-bye to-day. They leave for Capetown to-night, carrying with them the thanks and good wishes of the army in South Africa for the able assistance they afforded throughout the war.

THE ENEMY'S WEARINESS OF THE WAR.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, Oct. 7, 4-30 p.m.—Colonel Grove, commanding the 2nd Battalion West Kent Regiment, reports from Frankfort that a mounted infantry patrol surprised some Boers yesterday and made twelve of them prisoners. Three of them—a father and two sons—confessed to having cut the telegraph line between Frankfort and Heilbron. The engine of a train conveying some Naval Brigade men and Coldstream Guards was derailed on the night of the 5th near Balmoral by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. No casualties fortunately occurred.

Edwards, the commandant of some scouts who have been very active against us for some months past, surrendered with six of his men at Krugersdorp yesterday. Edwards confirms the report received from many sources that the Boers are now broken up into scattered parties without much fight in them.

Barton took seven Boer prisoners on the 5th, and had three men wounded near Krugersdorp.

Kelly-Kenny reports that an armed Boer was brought in a prisoner by two farmer-burghers yesterday an excellent sign, showing that the people are getting tired of the war.

SKIRMISH NEAR LINDLEY.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, October 9 (10.45 a.m.).—October 8, Bruce-Hamilton reports that on the 4th a patrol came in contact with a party of Boers about eighteen miles south-east of Lindley. Captain Wiltshire, Reserve of Officers, attached to the 5th Mounted Infantry (Lincoln) Company, was killed, and one man wounded and missing: Lieutenant Cotton, R.E., and Corporal D. H. Wilkinson were killed by an explosion on October 6 at Pienaars River camp.

Durban, October 8.—Despatches from the front bring the satisfactory intelligence that burghers who have taken the oath of neutrality are bringing in armed burghers as prisoners of war.—Central News.

RETREAT OF STEYN AND SCHALK-BURGER.

LYDENBURG, Oct. 2.—Part of General Buller's force has returned here after a five day's march, in which it passed through Pilgrim's Rest and Kruger's Post.

General Buller everywhere drove the Boers before him as he advanced, the enemy nowhere making a stand, although they did a good deal of sniping. He is continuing his march to the north, and is now near Ohrigstad.—Reuter.

Lydenburg, Oct. 2.—Strathcona's Horse entered Pilgrim's Rest while a few Boers were about. Messrs. Steyn and Schalk-Burger had left on the previous Sunday with the intention of cutting the Pietersburg railway.

On Monday our mounted infantry drew the fire of a Long Tom posted on a hill near Ohrigstad which shelled our camp at Kruger's Post.—Reuter.

BOTHA SAID TO HAVE 26 GUNS.

A Maritzburg telegram to the "Daily Mail" says that the Boers who retreated from Pilgrim's Rest are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 strong, with four Long Toms, eight Pom-poms, and fourteen other guns. Their Long Tom ammunition is almost exhausted. Colonels Sandbach and Chichester were the first to enter Pilgrim's Rest. The latter was fired at from across the street and had a narrow escape. The gold mines were intact, but the houses of British subjects had been looted.

THE BOERS IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

DE WET REPORTED NEAR WEPENER.

Rouxville in the extreme south of the Orange River Colony was occupied some days ago by a party of Boers, who have captured two mounted Australians. De Wet is reported to be a few miles south of Wepener.

Capetown, October 6.—A telegram from Aliwal North states that a small force of Cape Police and District Mounted Rifles reoccupied Rouxville with slight opposition, and have now returned to Aliwal.

Three hundred Boers are reported to be at Wolmanshoek, fifteen miles from Ficksburg. Marauding bands infest the Ladybrand and Fickbug districts.—Reuter.

Bloemfontein, October 6.—The whole of the Highland Brigade has left here for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

DE WET AGAIN REPULSED.

Bloemfontein, October 10.—The British have reoccupied Smithfield, Rouxville, Wepener, and Dewetsdorp.—Reuter.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Vredefort Road, telegraphing yesterday, says that the Colonial Division and Colonel De Lisle's force have had a three day's fight with the Boers under De Wet from last Friday to Sunday. They dislodged and dispersed the enemy, who are retreating in a demoralised condition. De Wet had five guns and about 1,000 men. The British casualties were very slight. The action took place in a hilly region near Vredefort.

LORD ROBERTS'S HOME-COMING.

The "Daily News" says that a private telegram received in London on Saturday fixes the date of Lord Roberts's departure from South Africa for England as being within the seven days of the last week of the present month. A loyal Dutchman, named Hatting, residing near Frere, has made a graceful offer to Lord and Lady Roberts. The remains of their son, Lieutenant Roberts, who fell at Colenso, lie on this man's farm, and he offers to make over to the parents of the deceased officer two acres of land round the grave. Hatting (says the "Daily Mail's" correspondent) is one of the very few Natal Dutch who refused to join the enemy when they appeared in their neighbourhood.

GENERAL BULLER'S RETURN TO NATAL.

Badfontein, October 6.—General Buller left Lydenburg to-day on his return south, and was given an enthusiastic send-off.—Reuter.

It is officially announced that General Buller will arrive in Pietermaritzburg about the 15th inst.

COLONIAL TROOPS' VISIT TO ENGLAND.

PROBABLE DATE OF ARRIVAL.

It is believed that the contingent of Colonial troops from South Africa will reach England during the week ending November 10. As the number invited to visit the metropolis will be between five and six thousand, three or four vessels will be needed for their transport, but an effort will be made to secure their simultaneous arrival. The arrangments for the review by the Queen of the troops are not yet complete. The Queen, it is hoped, will present the troops with colours commemorative of the part they have taken in the war.

MR. RHODES ON THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

KRUGERISM THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Capetown, 10.10 a.m.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes received an ovation at the League Congress. He attributed the war to the mugwumps and half-and half people, but for whom Mr. Kruger would never have dared to send his ultimatum. The whole tone of Mr. Rhodes's speech was moderate and conciliatory. He declared that Great Britain would never have been fighting the Dutch people but for Krugerism, and now Krugerism was gone and a liberal Government about to be set up, it would do everything possible to unite the best interests of South Africa and the Empire.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

"TO TREAT THE TRANSVAAL LIKE LA VENDEE."

CAPETOWN, Tuesday.—The "Bloemfontein Post" urges the adoption against the irreconcilable Boers of the drastic methods employed by Hoche in La Vendee so that the war may be brought to a speedy end. The "Post" says the number of Mausers surrendered is disproportionate to the number of prisoners and of burghers set at liberty on taking the oath of neutrality. It suggests that Mausers should be redeemed out of confiscated cattle. It is stated that many Colonial rebels are being identified by means of photographs taken while they were attached to the enemy's commandoes. The prisoners invariably deny that they were ever British subjects, but when confronted with the incriminating photographs they usually admit their identity.—Central News.

OFFER OF A BELGIAN CASTLE TO MR. KRUGER.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—It has been stated that a rich Dutchman living in Belgium has offered his castle to President Kruger as a residence. The fact is confirmed by M. Oswald d'Aymeries, the owner of the Castle of Anderlecht, near Bruessels. Arrangements are being made for the reception there of Mr. Kruger, who, it is stated, is not unlikely to stay there throughout the winter.

A Lourenco Marques telegram to the "Telegraph" says:—Mr. Kruger's grandchildren dined with him on Thursday. They report that he is visibly ageing, and that his memory is failing. They sail to-day for Europe, he following them in the Dutch cruiser Gelderland.

Lourenco Marques, October 6.—Mr. Kruger, who will leave for Europe in the Dutch war vessel Gelderland, due here about the 10th inst., will take up his residence at Brussels with Mr. Frickie Eloff, his grandson and private secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Eloff will sail in the Kanzler on the 5th inst.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH THE BOERS.

HEAVY BRITISH CASUALTIES—OFFICIAL REPORT.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

PRETORIA, October 10, 4.50 p. m.—An unfortunate accident happened yesterday at Kaapmuiden owing to a train upsetting on the diversion over the Kaap River. Three men were killed, 15 injured, and Lieutenant C. Hawkes had his leg broken. All belong to the 66th Battery R.A.F. About 40 animals were killed or badly injured. An engine with trucks conveying two Royal Engineers officers, Captain G. Paget, Rifle Brigade, and 18 men of the Vlakfontein garrison proceeded along the line yesterday to ascertain the nature of damage during the previous night. The Boers were lying in wait, and opened fire on the party. On hearing of the attack Captain A. D. Stewart, Rifle Brigade, went with 40 men in support. The casualties, I regret to say, were very heavy. Captain Stewart and a private of the Rifle Brigade were killed, and the following were wounded: Captain Paget, dagerously; and five men attached to the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant J. H. Stubbs, severely. Taken prisoners: Lieutenant Sewell, Royal Engineers, and 10 men of Rifle Brigade.

Charles Knox reports from Heilbron that in an engagement yesterday near that place four Boers were wounded, and three taken prisoners; our casualties nil. The grazing guard near Lidenburg was attacked yesterday, and one man, 5th Lancers, was killed. A number of prisoners have been captured near this lately, and with men who have surrendered more than 500 will shortly be despatched to Capetown, about half of whom will be sent to Ceylon or St. Helena.

Barton, who is clearing the country north of Krugersdrop, reports an engagement with the Boers yesterday, when the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, admirably led by Sir Robert Colleton, behaved very well. Several dead Boers were left on the ground, and three prisoners were taken. Our casualties were: Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Killed, 2nd Lieut. J. R. Williams-Ellis; Wounded—Capt. Gabbett (dangerously), 2nd Lieut. H. Kyrke (severe, head), and 11 men. Royal Scots Fusiliers: Wounded—Capt. H. M. Franchard (dangerourly, chest).

De Lisle's mounted infantry and a portion of the Colonial division have been engaged for the last two or three days with a body of the enemy under De Wet near Reitsburg, and succeeded in driving them north of the Vaal near Venterskroom.

De Wet has been making frequent speeches to the burghers lately, and assuring them that on the 10th of October the war will be stopped by European Powers. Yesterday was the anniversary of the ultimatum; to-day is Kruger's 75th birthday; and it will be a year to-morrow since the first shot was fired. These dates the Boers have been looking forward to with considerable interest, in the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favour. I trust they will now realise how futile are their expectations.

GENERAL BULLER'S RETURN.

AN UNEXPECTED DECISION.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at Durban telegraphs:—"The announcement of General Buller's return has caused considerable surprise. It had been expected that he would succeed Lord Roberts in the command in South Africa." The return of Sir Redvers Buller, and the subsequent home-coming of Lord Roberts to take up the duties of Commander-in-Chief, will leave Lord Kitchener as the most prominent General in South Africa, and to his lordship will, it is stated fall the command of the troops. There are at present—besides Lord Roberts and General Buller—five officers of higher rank than Lord Kitchener serving in the field—namely, Lieut.-Generals Sir F. Forestier-Walker and Lord Methuen, and Major-Generals Tucker, Carrington, and Clery. Of these Lord Methuen will return to England shortly, whilst Sir F. Forestier-Walker will remain at his post at Capetown. Of the Major-Generals mentioned who are senior to Lord Kitchener none have had his administrative experience. According to one view of the case, Lord Kitchener, who went out to South Africa as Chief of Lord Roberts's Staff, will return to England with the Field-Marshal. In that case—or at any subsequent period when Lord Kitchener comes home—Major-General Baden-Powell would, it is suggested, be left in chief command at Pretoria, whilst he would be under the orders of General Forestier-Walker at Capetown.

It is stated that up to Wednesday nothing was known at Army Head-quarters as to General Buller's return.

MISS ROCKFELLER AND HER WEALTH.

THE "Wiener Tagblatt" reports an interview between its representative and Miss Rockfeller, the daughter of the American Petroleum King. After putting several questions, which the young lady readily answered, the enterprising interviewer ventured to say: "And now tell me, as you no doubt belong to the class of the most envied of all women, whether I may presume that you are happy?" Miss Rockfeller is reported to have replied: "Happy? Can one buy happiness with money? Are there not many things to make us quite unhappy, which money connot change? And then are not the spoiled once more sensitive to the principles of life than the others? No, I am not happy, and you may tell it to all and sundry who envy me." The interviewer was astonished, and said something about the lady being a philosopher, to which she replied: "Not philosopher, only thinker. It is poverty which, perhaps, taught others to think. I learnt it through wealth." Miss Rockfeller has gone to Vienna to consult the doctors for an ear complaint.

THE last Administration Report of the Salt Department gives further evidence as to the lawlessness of the villagers of the 24-Perganas. The Inspector who toured along the borders of the Sunderbunds reported that he came across traces of illicit manufacture wherever he went, and that in the interior, where land is being reclaimed, the landlords secretly encourage illicit manufacture among their raiyats, large quantities of illicit salt being sent to neighbouring districts. In almost every case where villages were searched disturbances occurred, and at one village there was a serious riot.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the proceedings instituted by Mr. Merwanji Kaikhoshroo Alpaivalla, solicitor, against the Municipal Commissioner, calling upon him to show cause why he should not abate the nuisance alleged to exist in front of complainant's house, at Foras Road. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, barristers-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mr. Alpaivalla, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared to answer the notice on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

After the evidence on behalf of both the parties had been recorded, Mr. Brown for the defence, said what the court had to decide was whether the nuisance complained of could be dealt with under Section 515 of the Municipal Act, and whether it could practically or reasonably be remedied. A string of carts on the road was not a matter which could come within the meaning of that section, and it was not a nuisance within the definition of the Act. It was only a technical nuisance, for which complainant could take proceedings only in a civil court. There was no order to wash these carts on the road, nor was it a practice to do so. With regard to filth allowed to remain in carts on two occasions, that was exceptional and would not occur again. With regard to the obstruction of the road, Mr. Brown pointed out that complainant had admitted in his evidence that the road was wide enough and that the stacking of the carts did not hinder the traffic. The Municipality were not responsible for the nuisance committed by the public under the shelter of these carts, yet they were anxious to prevent it occurring, and to that end had posted police ramosees there.

Mr. Davar on behalf of the complainant argued that the Municipality had no more right than an individual citizen to obstruct Foras Road or to utilize it for its own use. Admitting for the sake of argument that these carts were washed and perfectly clean, it was an unlawful act to stable them on the public road under Section 550 of the Act. It was not a solitary complaint made by the complainant, but also by other owners in the locality; not an individual grievance, but a grievance of the inhabitants of the whole locality. When the Municipality whose duty it was to prevent nuisance and improve the sanitary condition of the town, committed such acts as created a nuisance, it was a scandal. The defence was that the nuisance was committed by the public and not by the Municipality. If the Municipality did not commit the nuisance, it encouraged others to do so by providing shelter for them on the public footpath. There were thousands of labour-carts in Bombay plying for hire, and although their owners were comparatively poor men, they hire a stable. If these men could procure accommodation was it not surprising the Municipality could not obtain either land or stables for eighty carts? Mr. Davar having cited several authorities in support of his case, the court adjourned, his Worship intimating that he would give judgment at a future date.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clan Murray, 3,120 tons, Captain S Beer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta. Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W Corran, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta, 29th September, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Lake, Rev Gregory and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 197 tons Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Pires and infant, Mr G Westropp, Mr Narayen, Mr Kulka, Mr A Eiller, Mr Koodabux, Mr Hewett and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 25th Oct, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Scott, Mr Gordon, one sister of charity, Miss Ellis, Mr Shahonie, Mr Bhapotrae, Mr Jumumul, Mr Rustomjee, Mr Teckchund, Mr Gungaram, Mr Assanand, and 90 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,215 tons, Captain H Carstens, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Marmugoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alfred Gent, Mr S Auscome, Mr Mussajee Hajee Ahmed, Mr Aboobakar Dawood, Mr H Howick, Mr Abdool Rehman, Mr L Anundjee, Mr Rowjee Premchund. Master Bhujanjilal Laljee, Mr Framroze Pestonjee Doctor, Mrs A M Johnston, Mrs Johston (snr) Misses Johnston, Mrs J Soares and infant and 56 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
B	C Ranald	2235	Wadge			F Muir & Co
F	Setos	1234	Carstens	Zanzibar	29-10	W M Bell
H	Goa	1913	Nelson	Zanzibar	29-10	M M & Co
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
O	Sunda	4673	Andrews	Southampton	29-10	Transport
P	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhawnager	27-10	Sheprd & Co
Premier	51	Esmail			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Alecto		Boxhall	Karachi	31-10	F Muir & Co
4	Mars	2497	Curtis	Antwerp	7-11	W& A G & Co
5	Clyde	2198	Valentine	China	7-11	P & O Co
7	Habsburg	4014	Mitis	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Melpomene	185	Matcovich	Calcutta	31-10	A L S N Co
10	Rydal Hall		McQuarrie	Liverpool	6-11	K N & Co
12	China	7912	Augus	London	5-11	P & O Co
16	Mohammadi	1252	Raffia	Repairing		B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, Sept 29
27	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden, Oct 22
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 25
28	Bardsley s	Care	Batoum, Oct 4

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Skidby s	Coulson	Calcutta
	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden
	H M S Pigeon	Satge	Muscat
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Merkara s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c
28	Clan Murray s	Beer	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Setos, Captain Carstens, obtained her port clearance on Saturday. for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Aden.
" Java, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LONDON.

China s—23 bales hides, Bundeally Esmail; 3 bales hides, A H Cassum; 4 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 39 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales hides, Hajee Oosman and Co; 15 hogsheads Indian condiments, D Dadabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rydal Hall s—1,501 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Parbat and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—420 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales cottonfly and 74 bales cotton waste, N M Tejpal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—122 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—51 bales twist, P F Talati.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th October.

1. The Drills for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla school—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 29th instant, and Thursday the 1st November.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 30th inst. and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 1st November.
2. Battalion Parade—The opening Parade for the season will be held on Saturday the 10th November. Hour and place for parade will be notified hereafter.
3. On and after this date Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps, at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th October.

1. The following member having resigned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Coy. from 22nd instant:—No. 512 Gunner A. G. Warburton.
2. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday next at 8-45 p.m.
3. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—No. 1 Company Sergt R. B. Lenahan; No. 2 Company Sergt R. W. Pennington.
4. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday next at 6-15 a.m.
5. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FLAMMARION !!!

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FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS
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FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS
at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.
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BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.
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SPECIAL LINES
and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.
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FRAMING AND MOUNTING
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PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.
NOW IN PROGRESS.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches,	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins ? 14¾ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14¾ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14¾ by 21½ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12¾ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20¾ by 13½ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17¾ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17¾ by 29½ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches	31

MAUD EARL

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 35½ by 23½ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches ...	31

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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 15-16 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 64 1-2—1-2
Bar Silver in London	29 15-16 —1-16
Do New York	64 5-8 unch'gd.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 1-2 —1-2
Do. New York	4·83 3-4 unch'gd.
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent.	do
Do Short London Bills, 3 3-4 per cent.	do
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.	do

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Specie—
Silver to Bombay £130,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market is somewhat steadier with the rate for Bank Telegraphic and Demand up 1-32nd. at 1s. 3 29-32d. for the former, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for the latter, Credits remain unchanged at 1s. 4 5-32d. but this is for very near delivery only. The amount of business transacted to-day has been of a very trifling nature.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
do. Francs	1·69 1-2
Shanghai 30 day's sight	Rs. 210
Hongkong do	" 155
Japan do	" 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 97-7 but owing to weaker advices from Calcutta the rate declined to Rs. 97-6, improving before the close to the opening rate, at which the market closed. Ready paper is 1-16th higher, the rate for the November Settlement being on the other hand 1-16th lower.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet but steady with prices more or less unchanged. Manockjee Petit S. and W. Co., Rs. 1,812 1-2.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet and very little doing. The Crewe Hall has been taken up by Calcutta at 27s. 6d. for Dundee.

COALS.—News by the mail to hand to-day gives prices and rates somewhat easier enabling Cardiff to be sold at Rs. 31, the sterling price is quoted at 23s. for best steam coal.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged for White-Delhi, April-May, at Rs. 4-8-9.

LINSEED.—Some business is passing at Rs. 11-6 to Rs. 11-8.

RAPESEED.—The market is firmer and Rs. 8-6 is quoted for Brown Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED is without change at Rs. 9-3.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 38-12 to Rs. 39.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market quiet but steady.

COTTON.—The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was easier. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 5-16d.—plus 1-4. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·3	5·1	4·56	4·52	4·49
plus 4-64	plus 4-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

In New York—	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports	45,000
Do. do last year	35,000
Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Do. do Continent	12,000
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-16 unchg'd.
Futures, month of January	8·90 —3
Do. do. April	8·90 unchg'd.
Stock at U. S. Ports	660,000
do. do. Interior towns	420,000
Do. do. Liverpool	199,000

On opening rates were unchanged but steadied up during the day, and with a few local showers of rain giving some prospect of more falling in the districts, sellers were inclined to raise rates which however had only the effect of shoking off Exporters. The Mills took in all about 1,000 bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	333,000 bales.
" Exports to Great Britain	149,000 "
" " to France and Continent	99,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	660,000 "
" " at Interior Ports	420,000 "
Total week's sales	45,000 "
" Amount forwarded to consumers	61,000 "
" Actual Exports	6,000 "
" Week's Imports	104,009 "
" Stock	199,000 "
Surats Week's sales	800 "
" Amount forwarded to consumers	600 "
" Actual Exports	400 "
" Stock	17,000 "
Afloat American	390,000 "
" Indian	10,000 "

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Dhollera	230 bales.
Western	23 "
Bengals	62 "
Egyptian	92 "
Other Sorts	24 "
	432 "

Summary of Daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	7,358 cwts.
Linseed	6,292 "
Rapeseed	661 "
Gingellyseed	3,284 "
Poppyseed	546 "
Castorseed	2,479 "
Rice	3,119 "
Myrabollams	440 "

LONDON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£98 13-16 —1-8
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 unchd.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.	£64 9-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	29 7-8 —1-16
Do. New York	64 5-8 unchd.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 —1 1-4
Do. New York	4·83 3-4 unchd.
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent "
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8 pr ct plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 pr ct plus 1-8

SEEDS.—Unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was easier. Total sales 6,000 bales Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 30,000 bales. Spot 59-32d. plus 1-16. Arrival closed firm.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug
5·14	5·4	4·58	4·54	4·50
plus 10	plus 7	plus 5	plus 5	plus 4

In New York, Saturday, 27 October, 1900—

Receipts at the Ports	47,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
" Continent	35,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-2 plus 1-16
Futures, month of January	9·04 plus 14
" April	9·05 plus 15
Total Visible Supply	2,450,000 bales.
" " of which East Indian	102,000 "
" Stock in London	15,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	2,700,000 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.
The Manchester Market has been easier.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	29 15-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Oct., as compared with the statement of 16th Oct :—

LIABILITIES.	October 16. Rs.	A.	P.	October 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,50,75,012	0	1	1,17,39,703	12	4
Other Deposits, &c.	7,09,34,621	12	1	6,92,95,829	0	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,30,888	12	9	3,22,164	6	8
Sundries	17,50,596	0	3	17,83,975	9	10
	11,83,91,118	9	2	11,32,41,672	13	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	82,13,261	0	0	81,31,936	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	72,05,673	8	0	73,48,053	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,75,79,740	2	0	1,73,42,658	4	11
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,45,29,930	13	1	2,41,19,458	2	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,41,71,615	15	9	1,44,23,548	8	5
Balances with other Banks.	9,38,946	1	10	11,45,481	10	10
Bullion	697	0	4	660	8	4
Dead Stock	16,01,033	7	2	16,01,822	3	5
Stamps	10,887	0	9	10,526	13	9
Sundries	8,87,206	0	9	8,64,245	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	2,13,61,703	5	4	1,71,86,202	7	7
Do. at Branches b	2,18,90,419	2	2	2,10,67,079	0	5
Rs.	11,83,91,118	9	2	11,32,41,672	13	2

a Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value.... Rs. 7,53,960-0-0
b Do. do. do. 2,27,737-8-0
Total.... Rs. 9,81,697-8-0

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—October 6, at Burleigh House, Grange Road, Eastbourne, the wife of late Lieut-Col A Adams, I M S, of a daughter.

HEWETT—October 3, at Hilly Farm, Edwardstone, near Colchester, Suffolk, the wife of Commander G S Hewett, R I M, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAWKER—OGBOURNE—October 6, at St John's Church, Ivybridge, H G Hawker to Ethel Marion Mitford, daughter of C H Ogbourne, late of Calcutta.

THOMPSON—HUTCHINSON—September 12, at St Peter's, Byers Green, by the Rev P Y Knight, Assisted by the Rev C R Burnett and the Rev T C Tatham, Herbert Thompson, I C S, of Rangoon, to Margaret Elizabeht, second daughter of John Hutchinson, of Binchester Crag.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LYONS—NELSON—October 27, at St Andrew's Church, Bombay by the Rev J Henderson, Major R W S Lyons, I M S, to Miriam Isabel, youngest daughter of the late W R Nelson, Esq, Fernville, Strandtown, Co, Down, Ireland.

DEATH.

COYAJEE—On Saturday, the 27th instant, Mr Nosherwanjee Coyajee, late of the Bombay Municipality, at 17, Queen's Road, opposite the Charni Road Station.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—October 25, at Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Charles A Bullmore, of a son.

HOLMES—October 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G V Holmes, Malwa Bhil Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RAMSBOTHAM—October 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, after a short and painful illness, Henry John, Military Medical Student, Warrant Branch, youngest son of Mr H Ramsbotham, Rajahmundry, aged 22 years.

TAYLOR—October 22, at Madras, William Dudley Taylor, of Walsall, Birmingham, England, aged 62 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1900.

THE Viceroy on Saturday commenced the active part of his tour, the programme of which is one of the most extensive on record. His Excellency received and replied to three addresses besides laying a foundation-stone at Karachi—not a bad first day's work. The addresses were business-like productions, which brought forward the aims and necessities of the bodies presenting them, and the replies were equally matter of fact and to the point. Karachi is left no longer in doubt as to whether she will be allowed to continue her terminal charges. Karachi is in financial straits and has been so since plague visited the port. The cost of dealing with the epidemic in four successive years has proved a severe drain on the resources of the municipality, and the levy of terminal charges has been found a convenient means of raising money, wherefore the municipality is anxious that the system shall continue—if the Government of India will not accept all past and future liabilities under the head of plague. His Excellency reminded the municipality that Government had given them two lakhs of rupees by way of a grant-in-aid, and intimated that it would not take over all plague charges. And although a recommendation from Mr. James for assistance to the municipality was under consideration, Government would not tolerate the continuance of the terminal charges which had been condemned both by the Secretary of State and the Government of India as pernicious and hampering the export trade of other provinces. When the terminal charges were first introduced in 1898 the Chamber of Commerce commented on their objectionable character and in agreeing to their imposition to meet the municipal emergency, reiterated its condemnation of the charges as wrong in principle and declared that they should not be taken as a precedent for the levying of similar charges on articles of trade other than wheat and cotton. In fact so strong was the feeling of the Chamber on the subject that it solicited an assurance from the Commissioner in Sind that these taxes would not be looked upon as a permanent source of revenue to the municipality and that they would be discontinued before the reduction or abolition of any other source of municipal revenue. On another occasion the Chamber reiterated the opinion that the principle of terminal charges was wrong, but if the principle be waived for reasons of expediency the substitution of terminal charges for octroi could be assented to by the mercantile community, only on the following two conditions, viz.—That the articles taxed by a terminal charge are not those which constitute the large through-trade of the port, but those which are brought into the town entirely, or almost entirely for local consumption ; that if the articles so taxed form a part of the through-trade of the port the tax must be so light that it cannot affect the through-trade of the port, and create a fear of that trade being even in a small measure diverted from Karachi. Wool, hides and skins were added to the list of articles chargeable. There has been no change of opinion in the mercantile community since this decision was arrived at by the Karachi Chamber and in refusing to listen to the municipality the Viceroy was cruel only to be kind.

TO-DAY'S telegrams from South Africa are disheartening and the events of which they tell us may delay the departure of Lord Roberts for England until after November 15, the date now fixed. Lord Methuen and Generals Kitchener and Barton have each scored a victory over the rebels, for rebels they must now be considered seeing that both the States have been formally annexed. But a squadron of cavalry under a colonial officer has been captured, Jacobsdaal has fallen into their hands, the railway north of Norval's Pont has been destroyed, while the irrepressible Steyn and a number of his followers have arrived at Fouriesburg and proclaimed it their capital. What a pity the two ex-presidents did not fly together. However when Lord Roberts goes, it is satisfactory to know that Lord Kitchener will have supreme command. The gentle methods of Lord Roberts would take long to suppress warfare such as that which now prevails ; the severer methods of Lord Kitchener, in the opinion of those on the spot, are more likely to have the effect desired. That opinion is vehemently expressed by Mr. Hales, the Australian correspondent, in an interview reported in one of the papers received by last mail. Lord Kitchener, said Mr. Hales, is another Wellington—terrible, a man without a friend—hated by many—feared by all—but a man who will put things through—a man who believes that it is a soldier's work to fight and win—or die. "Now, the sight of our transports crawling, lumbering along used to make my blood boil. Kitchener would have cut the baggage down by a half. Half of the waggons laden with officers' luxuries—Tommy never got any. He did cut them down when he had the chance. Mind, these are no hasty conclusions. I was there for nine months, and I didn't go about with my eyes shut." And in reply to a question Mr. Hales gives it as his conviction that if Lord Kitchener had been chief in command he would have shot down some of those officers who surrendered—"I've seen men go into Kitchener's quarters swaggering and laughing and come out looking like plucked birds." The soldiers will follow him and fight to win ; if not, to die. They fear him, but trust him for they feel he knows his work. "I believe," said Mr. Hales, "that this war would have been over months since if Kitchener had been in command." He will soon have his opportunity, and it appears as though Kitchener's methods were already being put into operation, for the telegrams inform us that at Frederickstad, three Boers who fired after having surrendered were at once shot dead.

FIVE years after the completion of the resettlement of the Nagpur District appears the report of the officer who conducted the work. In giving sanction to the revisional settlement the Government of India take the opportunity to reply to the criticisms of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt and others on the settlement in the Central Provinces. Mr. Dutt declared that the settlement effected since 1890 has been felt to be harsher and more severe and has caused more actual suffering and distress than any previous settlement in any part of India. Government have examined the Nagpur settlement in the light of such declarations and have concluded that so far as this particular case is concerned the charges of harshness and severity are without any foundation of fact. One of the allegations made by the critics was that in the first regular settlement of the Province between 1860-67 both the rents payable by cultivators to the landlords and the revenue payable by the landlords to the State were fixed too high and those errors have been intensified by the later re-settlement. But Government point out that in 1860-67 there was no general revision of rents by the Settlement Courts, though in some districts, on the initiative of the landlords, a certain amount of rental revision took place. In the Nagpur district rents remained for years after the 1864 settlement practically what they were before it. Neither was the revenue payable by the landlords in that district fixed at too high an amount ; as a matter of fact the assessment showed no increase on the revenue paid for forty years before 1864, and under which the district had prospered. The position of the revenue payers was, on the contrary, considerably improved. Up to 1864 most of these people, who were the ancestors of the present landholders, were merely "patels," or head ryots of the villages. They enjoyed no more than twenty per cent. of the village assets, until at one stroke they were converted into proprietors. But the gift did not include any right to a reduction of the revenue demand and remembering that the settlement was for thirty years and the proprietors were in the meantime to enjoy all the benefits of increased cultivation and higher rents, to have reduced the revenue demand, Government declares, would have been "a wanton sacrifice of public revenue."

Concerning the present revisional settlement of Nagpur District it is pointed out that compared with 1864 the occupied area had increased in 1894 by twelve per cent. Prices of agricultural produce had more than doubled and agricultural land had risen greatly in value. The revenue demand of the old settlement had in consequence dropped below 1-25th of the value of the average annual production. The new settlement enhancement is only eighteen per cent. on the expiring demand. In 1864 the incidence was a little over ten annas per occupied acre, while the revised assessment amounts to about 11 1-2 annas per occupied acre and "absorbs on a cautious valuation of the gross produce little more than 1-20th of such value." The Governor-General in Council has therefore no hesitation in pronouncing that the revised assessment is neither severe nor harsh and cannot be deemed to be productive of suffering and distress. Mr. Dutt in advocating an enquiry into the revenue policy in the Central Provinces expressed complete confidence in the judgment and sympathy of the Chief Commissioner of the Provinces in the consideration of the subject. It is therefore interesting to learn that the Chief Commissioner considers that the settlement officer could safely take 60 per cent. of the rental assets without any material lowering of the standard of comfort of any proprietor. The revised assessment is less than 60 per cent., being 58·8 per cent. of the present rental valuation of the district. Against the allegation that a settlement which absorbs more than half the rental to the landlords must be oppressive and unfair it is answered that there is no inherent right on the part of the landholders of the Central Provinces to any fixed share of the cultivators' rents, much less to a full moiety. On this point the Government contrast the results of the old and new settlements, showing that the latter leaves a much larger margin of profit to the landholders than that allowed and thankfully accepted in 1864. Although rents rose during the thirty years from 1864 to 1894 by little short of four lakhs of rupees, the additional revenue imposed in 1894 was only Rs. 1,60,000 and this sum, it is observed, was practically returned to the landlords by the settlement officer when he raised the district rental by increases of tenants' rents to Rs. 17,22,000. "The recital of these facts and figures," it is added, "is sufficient to refute the theory that a settlement is necessarily unjust and ruinous to the revenue payers, because it takes more than 50 per cent. of the rental valuation." The revised settlement will run for twenty years, this period being selected as a convenient mean between the short terms prevailing in backward parts of India and the full term of thirty years suitable for districts fully developed. The Central Provinces are thus placed on the same footing as the Punjab.

THE case of Ghisa Lal, son of Dyal Modi, late grain merchant in the Residency Bazaar at Indore, requires looking into. He has set it forth in a memorial, of some length, which is addressed to the Viceroy. Ghisa Lal was convicted on the 1st of September, 1899, under Sections 500 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code for using abusive and defamatory language towards Gangadin and Sudalal, the former of whom is a petty shopkeeper and the latter (a mere boy of seventeen years) a hawker of stamps. He was sentenced by Mr. Wahidudin, Native Attache, who was then officiating as Residency Magistrate of Indore, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one hundred rupees. An appeal was summarily rejected by the judge, without, as the memorialist alleges, his being given the opportunity of being heard in his defence, although he had engaged counsel for the purpose. Immediately on his being released from jail and on the expiry of his term of imprisonment, he was ordered to be expelled from the Residency limits within two hours of his release. This in brief is his story. The use of abusive and defamatory language is deserving of punishment no doubt. But if his expulsion from the Residency limits was but part of the penalty for an offence under Sections 500 and 504 it is out of all reason and the possibility of a recurrence of such incidents should be promptly provided against. Judging from the "chits" appended to the memorial Ghisa Lal is the son of a man who did the State some service in the Mutiny.

COMPARED with the previous twelve months Aden, during the year ended March last did nearly six per cent. less trade. The total value of the trade of the port was Rs. 8,01,18,359 or a decline of Rs. 48,71,413 below the value of the previous year's imports and exports. Over twenty-five lakhs of the decrease were in trade proper, and nearly twenty-three and three-quarters in treasure. Famine in India accounted for a great deal of the decrease, the falling off in gram importations through that cause alone amounting to Rs. 34,75,000. Direct shipments from Hodeida to America and Europe and fewer imports after the outbreak of plague led to a reduction in the total value of the coffee trade. There were, however, increases of imports or exports under many heads of merchandise, the largest item in this respect being cotton and cotton manufactures, the value of the trade in which was Rs. 25,40,000 greater than in the previous year. The net result of the Indian trade with Aden for the twelve months was a decrease of Rs. 31,45,217.

RAO BAHADUR BHASKERAO B. PITALE begs to express his deep obligation to his numerous sympathising friends for their kind condolence with him on the loss of his only son. He also desires to thank the press for their kindly appreciative notices.

H. M. S. PIGEON, Commander G. V. de Satge, sailed on Saturday for Muscat.

CAPTAIN C. GOUGH, Army Remount Department, returns to India directly from South Africa via England.

THE Punjab Zamindari Association is holding an Agriculture Conference and Exhibition at Lahore during Christmas week.

THE officers of the two new regiments, 41st Dogras and 46th Punjab Infantry, have been ordered to join by November 7th.

COLONEL ANDERSON, Colonel on the Staff, Southern Shan States, is transferred to Bellary, vice Brigadier-General Gilchrist, vacated.

THE return of plague cases and deaths for Calcutta was again blank on Thursday. The total mortality was given as 80.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARROW, Royal Army Medical Corps, is appointed to officiate as District Principal Medical Officer, Mandalay.

THE advance party of the Chitral relieved troops arrived at Dir on the 24th. The second party arrived at Mirge on the same day, all well.

THE newly-raised 46th Punjab Infantry will be located in the lines at Sialkot, vacant by the absence of the 19th Punjab Infantry at Kohat.

AT the request of the Governor of Ceylon 12 mules with drivers and gear complete are being sent to Ceylon for use in the camp of the prisoners of war.

VERY heavy snow has fallen on the outer ranges of the Western Himalayas and light snow on the near hills, and signs are not wanting of an early and severe winter.

THE distribution of aid to the disabled members of Lumsden's Horse from Loyds' Patriotic Fund will probably be arranged by the Lumsden's Horse Committee in Calcutta.

THE first convoy of sick from China, consisting of one British officer, 67 Native troops, and 130 followers, is expected at Calcutta in the hospital ship Carthage by the 10th November.

PENDING settlement of the question of the final abandonment as a military station of Dera Ghazi Khan, the carrying out of repairs to the native infantry lines at that station has been deferred.

THE estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,400, for constructing a sea face wall to protect the foreshore in front of the public offices at the port of Ponnani, in the Malabar District, is sanctioned for execution when funds are available.

THE numbers now on relief in India are only 1,436,000. Of these 624,000 are in the Central Provinces and 499,000 in Bombay and Sindh. Relief is practically closed in the Punjab and Ajmere and in the Punjab Native States.

THERE were 18 new cases and 13 deaths from cholera in Jammu Province from 14th to 19th October. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, the total cases to 21st October were 5,211 and 2,980 deaths. In Srinagar there were 1,743 cases and 886 deaths.

MR. RIVAZ, Home Member, has left Simla for Mukhtesar, where he goes over the Bacteriological Laboratory with Sir Antony MacDonnell. He thence proceeds to Burma and the Andamans, eventually reaching Calcutta about December 10th.

MR. TUPPER, MR. H. C. Fanshawe, and Nawab Mahomed Hyat Khan, Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, during the consideration of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, have now resigned their memberships as the measure has been passed.

CHESTER'S oldest inhabitant, Mr. Richard Beck, was 100 on Tuesday, (Oct. 9.) He has been a contemporary of four British sovereigns, and in his first half century was in the service of the history-making East India Company. Mentally, he is now as "fit" as at fifty, though his physical powers are considerably impaired.

THE deaths from plague in all India were 2,505 last week, against 2,322 in the previous week. Bombay fell from 82 to 72, and the Presidency from 1,415 to 1,285. Mysore, however, increased from 687 to 904, and Bengal, chiefly owing to deaths in Patna and Gaya, to 184. Calcutta reported 44, Madras 12 and the Punjab 3 suspicious cases at Jullundur.

WHEN this Waziri blockade is fully established next month, writes the "Pioneer," there will be sufficient troops on the frontier to make it fully effective, and also to keep in check such raiding parties as may give trouble. Though some lives may be lost among the troops a fair trial should be given to the blockade policy. If, however, the Mahsuds make any effort at retaliation on a large scale there will be only one alternative left—a punitive expedition on the severest lines. The Government of India have no desire whatever to resort to this expedient, and it is hoped such a course will not be necessary.

A CURIOUS effect of the recent duties on bounty-fed sugar is mentioned in the last Administration Report of the Salt Department. There was a large increase during 1899-1900 in the consumption of Hamburg salt in India, and this, according to the Collector of Customs, was due to the large importations by the Liner steamers which in previous years had carried German bounty-fed sugar.

THE result of the tenders for the now 4 1-2 per cent loans of the Rangoon Municipality recently offered to the public is as follows :—Loan for Rs. 7,35,000, repayable in 30 years ; average rate, Rs. 97-4-4 ; tenders at Rs. 96, receive 31-6 per cent, and above that rate in full. Loan for Rs. 4,23,000, repayable in 20 years ; average rate, R. 96-5-10 ; ttenders at Rs. 95 receive 28-2 per cent, and above that rate in full.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at Bombay by the China were Mr. Beresford, Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, who left at once for Rawalpindi on a tour as Official Measurer, and Mr. Boteler, the Official Handicapper, who has gone to Lucknow for the sky races, and to take leave of his brother, Colonel Boteler, who is going home. Colonel P. K. Beaver is also back in the East, having arrived at the end of last week.

THE reports from the recently attacked villages in the plague-infected area in the Jullundur district continue favourable. The two patients in the Mehrampur village had been previously inoculated, and this seems to have stood by them, for they are reported to be very full of vitality. The whole population of the village willingly acceded to a suggestion that they should undergo a second inoculation. The previous inoculation was carried out in May last.

WE understand that the result of the tenders for the new 4 1-2 per cent. Loans of the Rangoon Municipality recently offered to the public is as follows :—Loan for Rs. 7,35,000, repayable in 30 years—average rate Rs. 97-4-4—tenders at Rs. 96 receive 31·6 per cent., and above that rate in full. Loan for Rs. 4,23,000, repayable in 20 years—average rate Rs. 96-5-10—tenders at Rs. 95 receive 28·2 per cent., and above that rate in full.

TELEGRAMS, dated Hongkong and Shanghai, the 26th instant, report the sales of 3,000 and 2,650 bales of Indian yarns respectively, exchange being quoted at the former port at Rs. 159 per 100 dollars, and at the latter city at Rs. 218 per 100 taels. New Malwa opium was valued at Hongkong at 800 dollars per chest, while old stuff was quoted at 840 dollars ; while at Shanghai new Malwa opium was priced at 620 taels, old at 640, and very old at 660 taels per chest.

IN concluding a very brief review of the Administration Report of the Cochin State for 1898-99, "the Governor in Council has much pleasure in congratulating H. H. the Rajah on the promising condition of his State." His Excellency adds that the State "has entered upon a spirited financial policy, and for this it is to be highly commended. It is also entering upon an era during which its finances will require careful tending, and every endeavour should therefore be made to regulate expenditure on sound principles."

AN escort of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, consisting of one duffadar and five sowars were ambushed about nine miles from Datta Kel at 1 p.m. on the 19th instant. The duffadar was killed, two sowars wounded, three horses shot, and two carbines, two swords and 40 rounds of ammunition carried off. On receipt of the news half a squadron of cavalry and some infantry started in pursuit. The ambush was carefully arranged by Waziris divided into three parties, 100 yards apart, concealed in the grass and ravines. The leading file of the escort was allowed to pass to admit of the centre party firing at the centre file of the escort, and in this way each party fired at a file of the escort. One of the wounded sowars has since died.

THE cordon on the plague infected village of Mungowal was removed on the 15th instant, and the villagers will be returning to their houses. No fresh cases have occurred in the other infected village of Mehrampur. The patients are convalescent and the village is undergoing disinfection. The fact that no further cases have occurred anywhere else in the infected area in the Punjab is a hopeful sign that after all plague in anything like virulence may not return to us. The people of the infected area flocked to the inoculators, and if the disease only keeps off, the expectations of the villagers in its efficacy will be fulfilled and its virtue as a plague prophylactic be established in any doubting minds.

As the Mahsud Waziris know the blockade against them will begin on November 1st they are showing their teeth in an unpleasant manner by raiding outposts, and the patrols in Dera Ismail Khan district and about Gomal are therefore very much on the alert. The death of Lieutenant Hennessy in pursuit of raiders near Jandola was one of those pieces of bad luck which may befall an officer on the frontier any day. It appears a Waziri who had been wounded in the leg lay up in a depression of the ground, waited until Lieutenant Hennessy was within five yards of him, and then fired. The bullet struck the unfortunate officer in the spine, inflicting a wound which proved fatal almost at once. The raiders managed to get away without losing more than this solitary desperado.

IN the resolution on the administration of the port of Chittagong, just published, reference is made to a memorial received from firms and associations connected with the Assam tea trade urging the importance of the port to the trade of Assam generally. Like many other memorialists they asked a good deal, but suggested no practicable way of securing what they wanted. It was urged that the entrances to the port should be so improved that large steamers might enter and load or unload cargo at all times and seasons, a very desirable improvement if it could be accomplished. The memorialists, however, deprecated increase in the port charges, without which the scheme was impracticable. Expert opinion was obtained, and it was shown that any permanent improvement in the river would involve a capital expenditure of ten lakhs and annual charges of about three-quarters of a lakh. These sums being quite beyond the capabilities of the Port Trust, without large additions to the charges of the port or an assurance of very largely increased traffic which no one was in a position to give, the scheme has dropped.

THE "Times'" comparison of the possibilities of a Russianised Tibet to the creation of "an Abyssinia at the Gates of Bengal," observes the "Pioneer," is an utterance that might have been left to the halfpenny journals. What possible similitude can there be between the position of Abyssinia with its hundreds of thousands of hardy well armed clansmen, ready to rush down at the bidding of their chiefs on the exposed valley of the Nile, and the desolate inhospitable steppes of Tibet, inhabited by a sparse population of nomads and monks ? Not until Russia has settled down upon and colonised Tibet can there be any question of danger to India from that quarter : and she has many better lands to develop. The gates of Bengal will be found pretty strong, too, and if the Russians design a burglary upon India nothing could suit us better than that they should try this entry. But the very idea is preposterous altogether. This is, of course, no reason for not keeping an eye upon the Tibetans : but there are so many real dangers for the statesmen of the Empire to take heed of that nobody need be concerned to show his enterprise by the discovery of bogey alarms.

THE official history of the South African war is to be written by Colonel Henderson, who served as chief of the Intelligence Department during most of the campaign. The hope has been expressed that the Government may be liberal in its financial aid to the historian, which is right enough, if the history is to be a thoroughly exhaustive one, entering minutely and impartially, not merely into military operations in the restricted sense of the expression, but into the conduct of the transport, medical and supply departments, and of all services needed to keep the fighting machine in the best possible trim, and to prevent unnecessary hardship and loss. From first to last official obstacles hindered the War Correspondents from transmitting news concerning the real condition of the non-combatant departments.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE PAO-TING-FU EXPEDITION.

MISTAKEN CLEMENCY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have sent the Legations decrees saying that the Princes and Ministers will be punished in proportion to their culpability and enquiring what punishment the Powers demand.

Princes Tuan and Chuang have quitted the Imperial Court.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At a meeting held of the Diplomatic Body at Peking all the members recognised the necessity for demanding the death of all the chief personages responsible for the late events.

The Maharajah Scindia has arrived at Peking and will be attached to General Gaselee's staff.

General Campbell requires additional provisions for his troops and evidently the Pao-ting-fu expedition will be longer than was anticipated.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent says the commanders at Pao-ting-fu have acted with mistaken clemency in respecting the integrity of the City and not punishing the officials.

74,000 taels were found in the Treasury.

The United States replying to the Anglo-German Agreement adheres to the first two clauses and disregards the third until the contingency arises.

Sir E. Satow has entered upon his duties at Peking.

The Bengal Lancers escorted Sir Claude Macdonald from Peking to Tungchow.

A British steam launch plying between Hongkong and Macao has been looted by pirates.

THE CAPTURE OF MUKDEN.

The Russians found all the chief buildings and powder magazines at Mukden undermined and connected by electricity and only the rapidity of the assault saved the City and the Russian force from utter destruction.

The Russians saved the Imperial tombs and priceless treasures of great antiquity at Mukden.

The Boxers massacred 400 Christians before the Russians occupied Moukden.

THE CAPTURE OF PAO-TING-FU.

A despatch from Reuter, dated Pao-ting-fu, 20th instant, states that after the occupation General Gaselee and staff, escorted by thirty troopers of each nationality, rode through the various quarters of the city, which was subsequently divided into four districts, which are policed by soldiers of each nationality, the whole to be commanded by the German General Wynekin.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A grave situation exists at Valleyfield near Montreal, where 3,000 French building operatives struck work and these were joined by 2,000 mill operatives.

Owing to disturbances which took place 600 militia were sent to the scene, and in the fight which followed nine militiamen were wounded.

A bitter racial feeling exists.

LATER.

The situation at Valleyfield is calmer; the military are overawing the strikers.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR.

Prince Christian Victor is ill with enteric fever.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TAKES REST.

Mr. Chamberlain has sailed on a pleasure trip to Gibraltar and Malta.

THE FUTURE CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The "Standard" says that whatever changes take place in the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury will remain Premier and Foreign Secretary.

RUSSIA AND THE TEA TRADE.

Russia has sent considerable orders for tea to India and Ceylon, because the insurance companies have refused risks in vessels trading with China and the Chinese banks have refused advances to planters.

ARREST OF SIPIDO.

Sipido who attempted the life of the Prince of Wales has been re-arrested in Paris and extradited and conveyed to a penitentiary in Brussels.

THE GERMAN COALING STATION IN THE RED SEA.

LEASE OF URVAN DENIED.

The lease of the Island of Urvan in the Red Sea to Germany has been officially denied. Germany has only landed coal there temporarily for the use of the transports during the Chinese crisis.

A SUGGESTION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Premier of New South Wales, in a speech made, suggested that her Majesty the Queen be approached with a view to her assuming the title of Empress of the British Empire, embracing all the colonies and dependencies.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE KHANAPUR RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 28.

The trial in the Khanapur Railway Collision Case was resumed on Saturday before Captain Harvest. Mr. Clarke District Loco. Superintendent, was under cross-examination. The case is adjourned to Tuesday next. Mr. Lalkaka defends Hormasji Maneckji, the driver the other accused being defended by local pleaders.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF JACOBSDAAL BY THE BOERS.

THE BOERS INVADE NATAL.

PROCLAMATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Boers have captured Jacobsdaal after a stubborn resistance by the garrison, who lost severely.

Later news states that the Boers were repulsed at Jacobsdaal. A detachment of Cape Town Highlanders which garrisoned the place lost 34 men out of 54.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener will temporarily replace Lord Roberts on the departure of the latter to Europe.

The Boers yesterday invaded Natal and blew up a culvert, and damaged a goods shed near the Waschbank station and afterwards escaped.

Two soldiers belonging to the guard at Fraserberg station in Cape Colony were shot last night by snipers.

The Boers have destroyed the railway to the northward of Norvals Pont.

It is stated that President Steyn and a number of officials have arrived at Fouriesburg, which has been proclaimed the capital.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated the 25th instant, states that the Transvaal has been officially proclaimed a part of the British Empire, and that the ceremony was most impressive.

General Barton has scattered De Wet's force at Frederickstad, inflicting heavy loss on them.

General Barton routed De Wet at Fredericksburg on Thursday. Captain Baillie, of the Scots Fusiliers and twelve men were killed, and six officers and thirty-nine men wounded.

Three Boers, at Frederickstad, who fired after having surrendered, were at once shot.

Lord Methuen has dislodged the Boers from Zeerust, capturing 39 of them and twenty waggons.

A Colonial Officer and fifty-one Cavalry were ambushed between Phillipolis and Springfontein, and all were captured with the exception of seven.

Brigadier Kitchener has captured a laager at Krugerspoort, killing and capturing several Boers without loss.

Uitlander refugees are agitating against delay in permission to return to their land and have held a monster meeting at Capetown and decided to petition the Queen in the matter, notwithstanding the advice of the Mayor who counselled moderation.

THE CITY IMPERIALS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A gale has delayed the transport Aurania which only reached Southampton with the City Imperials last evening. The march through London and the reception by the Corporation was therefore postponed. All the streets were decorated with flags and were crowded by thousands all yesterday.

THE FIGHTING AT PHILIPPOLIS.

The garrison which withstood the Boers at Philippolis numbered only thirty men who were principally civilians, three of whom were killed and 12 wounded. The garrison was latterty deprived of water.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A POONA LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

What might have proved a most serious accident occurred at nine o'clock yesternight to Mrs. Cameron, wife of Mr. E. Cameron, Executive Engineer, Sangoli Relief Works, Purandar Taluka. It appears that Mrs. Cameron for a short time had been suffering from melancholia and Mr. Cameron, considering a change would benefit her, had made arrangements to send her to the Widows' Home at Byculla. Mr. Cameron accompanied his wife from Sangoli to Barsi station, where he duly saw her accommodated in a ladies' second class reserve compartment. All went right till the mail train slowed into Patoo station, where the driver takes the line clear without stopping on the crossing points. The pointsman and the station-master noticed something drop out of the train and on investigation found Mrs. Cameron lying on the line. She complained of pain to her side and some rough bruises to the fingers. She was sent to Poona by the passenger train, leaving Patoo at ten, and arrived in Poona an hour later. She was immediately taken by the railway police to the Sassoon Hospital, where she is at present under treatment in the observation ward. She could give no other explanation of the mishap save that she must have jumped out as she was afraid to travel further.

ESCAPE OF THE TALEGAON MURDERER.

Situlprasad, a retainer in the service of Sardar Daburde in Talegaon, who was stated to have been arrested in Palnari taluka, Ahmednagar District, is said to have effected his escape out of custody, while he was being taken to be handed over to the keeping of the Chief Constable of Palnari.

RAIN IN POONA.

Good rain fell in Poona on Friday night. Within a few hours nearly two inches were gauged. Rain is badly wanted in several parts of the district. Good rain also fell in the Satara district.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is notified for information that the Cavalry Escort for duty with his Excellency the Viceroy will now arrive by rail from Poona to Sassoon Dock by two special trains at 5-55 and 7-55 a.m. on the 3rd November, instead of by route march as previously notified, and will then proceed to the Camp on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The following Assistant Surgeons are detailed for duty, with invalids, proceeding to England, on the s.s. "Sunda," on the 30th instant. They will immediately return to India on completion of the duty, travelling to and fro at the public expense:—1st Class Assistant Surgeon M. O'Mealy. 1st Class Assistant Surgeon J. Newton. 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon J. H. Williamson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, commanding 7th Bengal Infantry, returns from medical leave in England, and rejoins his regiment with the China Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bengal Command Headquarters, has obtained leave in India from the 5th November to the 15th April, 1901.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Curzon and staff arrived here this morning and were received by all the provincial, civil and military officials. The Municipality presented an address of welcome, in which they gave a concise account of the cost of the measures they had adopted for the suppression of plague during the last four outbreaks. The cost of those measures was Rs. 8,16,828, of which Rs.5,16,828 had been borne by the Municipality. This drain on the Municipality's resources had been so great that they had been obliged to postpone works, such as the retention of drainage system, which were badly wanted in Karachi. They hoped Government would accept all plague liabilities, past and future. In 1898, the Municipality had, with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce and the sanction of the Local Government, imposed a terminal charge on wheat (including flour and bran), hides, wool and cotton. In practice this form of taxation was the most convenient: it yielded the requisite income, was easy to collect, and no one complained of it. They were now called upon by the Government of India to abolish the tax, which could only be replaced by an octroi duty on piece-goods, an objectionable tax which was abandoned so long ago as 1885. They hoped the terminal charges would be allowed to remain so long as their finances were in an unsatisfactory condition. The Government of India had also declared that the rate of octroi must not exceed certain low percentages and this in itself means a loss of Rs. 51,000 per annum. The payment made by the Military Department for water-supplies to the troops in Karachi was another vexed question. The annual payment for water was settled in 1885 when the troops consumed, according to the military authorities' estimates, only 60,000 gallons; they now consume 1,20,000 gallons according to the same authorities' estimate. The annual payment fixed in 1885 was Rs. 8,000 and now it should be Rs. 16,422; but the authorities decline to pay more than Rs. 8,000. It was hoped an equitable arrangement will be made. Lastly, the Municipality again urged the need of direct mail services with Calcutta and Aden.

His Excellency, in reply, said that he sympathised with them in the losses sustained by plague and cholera. Their resources were no doubt crippled, but the Government of India had given them a grant-in-aid of two lakhs of rupees. No Government, he said, could accept all the plague liabilities. The Government do bear the cost of doctors and a recommendation by Mr. James for assistance to the Municipality was before Government. Referring to the question of terminal charges his Excellency said they had been condemned both by the Secretary of State and the Government of India as pernicious and hampering the export trade of other provinces; and in asking sanction to the continuance of such taxes in Karachi Government were practically asked to allow an objectionable tax for the benefit of a single area; and as Cawnpore's example has been followed by Karachi, so Karachi's example would be followed by others. The Military Department had not only paid eight thousand rupees for water but an annual contribution of twelve thousand. The cost of the direct mail with Aden would be one hundred thousand pounds which would fall on the Government of India, and although at present the expenditure is out of question it would, no doubt, be reconsidered when the present contract expires.

ADDRESS BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In the address which the Chamber of Commerce presented to his Excellency it deprecated the proposal to replace the existing standard gauge between Hyderabad and Shadipalli with a metre gauge line. Apart from the cost of the undertaking there was the disadvantage of transhipping at Hyderabad instead of Shadipalli, the centre of the trade of the Nava-Valley. They hoped that the Government of India would not insist on the Karachi Municipality levying terminal charges—a mode of taxation indefensible in principle but rendered acceptable at present as the only expedient which would enable the Municipality to regain a firm financial footing. The Southern Punjab Railway was another matter on which they would like to say a word. It was once expected that the consideration of this line would be of greater benefit to Karachi than it has proved. There are certain areas which have not been tapped by that railway and as a consequence the R. M. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway carry the produce of those areas to Bombay, and Karachi which is the correct geographical outlet for the trade has to suffer. The long delays in the Punjab courts in disposing of civil suits, they said, were well-known, and they desired to draw his Excellency's attention to it. The evil lay in the fact that suitors were granted long postponements on insufficient grounds. The retention of the Arbitration Act to large trade centres, such as Hyderabad, Sukhur, Shikarpur, Amritsar, etc., would be a boon to the mercantile community. There was another matter which touched Karachi more nearly, viz., the inconvenience caused by the absence of the Collector of Karachi, who is both the District Magistrate and Chairman of the Port Trust, from Karachi on tour every year for five months, and they hoped Government would be able to arrange for the Collector's touring work to be done by another officer, so that the Collector may be quartered permanently in Karachi.

In reply his Excellency said that a broad gauge line to Calcutta was not wanted by some of the Native States, such as the Jodhpur Darbar, through which the line would pass, and a separate broad gauge line was out of question at present. The Secretary of State favoured of transhipment at Hyderabad, but the Railway Commission would assemble in a few days to consider local objections. Delays in the Punjab law-courts would be represented to that Government for enquiry. The Punjab Government has been asked how far the Arbitration Act would suit large towns in the Punjab. Arrangements had already been made to reduce the Karachi Collectorate. The Collector was not required by law to be Chairman of the Port Trust.

MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION ADDRESS.

The National Mahomedan Association of Sind in its address urged that revenue settlements in Sind should be fixed for thirty years as in the Presidency Proper and not for ten years only as is now done. The present system they admitted worked well. They then made the following requests:—(1) That Government should advance money to meet the debts of estates under the Encumbered Estates Act; (2) that the Encumbered Estates Act which affords relief to zemindars and jaghirdas should be made more elastic so that even peasant-cultivators could find relief under it; (3) that the penal provisions of the Land Revenue Code should not be enforced against Mahomedan zemindars in cases of unauthorised cultivation of Government waste land, because they had alien on all waste lands adjoining their water-courses; (4) that no occupancy fee should be charged for Mahomedan zemindars for lands within the limits of their holdings; (5) that the fallow rules, under which lands which have lain fallow for four successive years pay assessment in the fifth year, whether cultivated or not, should not be applied to Mahomedan zemindars; (6) that zemindars should be assisted in recovering certain hereditary dues, called Lapo, from tenants; (7) that Mahomedans should be given a larger number of Government appointments, especially Gazette appointments; and (8) that Mahomedans should have a larger representation on Municipal Boards.

In his reply his Excellency said that the ten-year settlements were found by Sir Bartle Frere and John Lawrence as suitable for Sind, because Government yearly increased the canals, the cost of which is recovered in assessment. Lapo was a question which had not been disposed of even after many years' consideration by the Local Government and he, therefore, could not settle it in a sentence. They must address the Local Government. He admired the efforts made to improve the condition of the Mahomedans, but the other requests for preferential treatment and for a greater number of appointments were unreasonable, being based on considerations of numericial strength and not fitness.

His Excellency further added: "Not the least of my grounds of satisfaction in visiting Karachi has been that I have come here before Mr. James has terminated his long and honourable career. That career has been marked by conspicuous and untiring service in the public weal. It has been surpassed in beneficient activity by those of none of his predecessors, and when Mr. James retires, as he will shortly do, he will carry away with him to his home in the mother-country the affectionate esteem of a grateful province."

The Viceroy received a visit from the Hyderabad Mirs at noon.

H. E. AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

H. E. the Viceroy and party arrived here this morning at four o'clock. After receiving an address his Excellency drove to the Civil Hospital by a circuitous route through the native town to see for himself the Bermondsey of Karachi. The route was lined with people, who cheered lustily. While passing through the native town a rich Bania took the opportunity to garland their Excellencies. A shamiana outside the Civil Hospital in which the function of laying the foundation-stone was performed was prettily decorated. The Hon. Mr. W. McIver read the history of the Diamond Jubilee Fund and the Viceroy in laying the stone of a new Jubilee Ward Civil Hospital said Karachi was reputed to have the most salubrious climate in India, but as the serpent crept into Eden so physical ailments have crept into Karachi. Mr. James informed him that the ailments are due to the water and the place is said to be water-logged. He hoped much benefit would result from the new ward. He was told that the hospital committee were pressing the Local Government for a grant-in-aid, but the best way of stimulating them to give the money was to anticipate their grant so he would himself show an example and subscribe five hundred rupees. The Viceroy's short and happy address was received with much applause.

The levee this evening was very largely attended.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

A keen contest was witnessed this afternoon in the final match between the Royal Scots and the Shropshire Light Infantry. Both teams were in their best form and fought hard right through. The game fluctuated up to the very end. Each side scored a goal in the first half and in the end the Shropshires succeeded in winning by a goal. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

On the game being started the Shropshires carried the ball into the Scots' territory, and after two "offsides" had been given against the Scots within five minutes from the commencement, play became more central. In a rush the Shropshires got well hold of the ball and Hadaway scored the first goal. On the ball being again set in motion, the Scots carried it to the Shropshire goal, where a score was narrowly averted. The Shropshires transferred play in front of their opponent's goal, but the Scots again got possession but shot erratically. Sticks were given against the Scots, and the Shropshires tested the Scots' defence, which was sound. The Scots' forwards played with dash and combination and the ball was in dangerous proximity to the Shropshires' goal but the latter averted disaster. The Scots would not be denied, and a splendid combined movement ended in Drysdale equalising. The Scots continued to press and the Shropshires backs had a very anxious time. Following this, the game became more even and uneventful, except that a good chance was missed, and when half-time was called the game stood:—

Royal Scots	1 goal
Shropshire L. I.	1 goal

On resumption the game opened fast and both sides pressed in turn. The Shropshires made a good attempt for goal but the ball was kept out. Immediately afterwards, however, Hadaway found an opening and scored the second goal for the Shropshires. Midfield play followed, the advantage, if any, being in favour of the Shropshires. Duncan and Drysdale at this point played a capital game for the Scots, but the Shropshires backs were too smart. Hadaway, Masefield and Lord played splendidly for the Shropshires, and an unproductive corner resulted. Immediately afterwards three corners fell to the Scots, and although the ball hung about the goal, nothing resulted, and time was called with the score:—

Shropshire L. I.	2 goals.
Royal Scots	1 goal.

The teams were as follows:—Shropshire Light Infantry—Llwarch, goal; Thomas and Lord, backs; Raves, Cox and Lees, half-backs; Captain Markham Sergeant Lillis, Corpl. Hadaway, Mr. Masefield, and Pte. Proctor, forwards.

Royal Scots.—Pickering, goal; Lieutenant Duncan and Corporal Ellis, backs; Black, Sergeant Hardy, and Lieutenant Gladestone, half-backs; Peacock, White, Lieutenant Drysdale, Munro and Fitzjohn, forwards.

At the conclusion of the match, Major-General Burnett, C. B., addressed the teams, and then Mrs. Burnett presented the Cup to the winners. The proceedings terminated with cheers for General and Mrs. Burnett.

LORD ROBERTS'S THANKS.

It will be remembered that, in March last, Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sookhadwalla, a public-spirited Hindu citizen of Bombay, the founder of free public reading-rooms and libiraries, sent five native medical men to the Transvaal, at his own expense, to render assistance to the natives wounded in the war Lord Roberts, in writing to Mr. Damoder, makes the following acknowledgment of his generous deed:—

Army Head-quarters, Belfast, 7th September, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I feel that it would be extremely ungracious on my part were I to allow the official letter of thanks sent to you, to be the only communication you should receive, expressing the gratitude not only of myself, but of the force under my command, for the generous donation you have given to the Empire, by sending five native fully-qualified practitioners to attend to the wants of those fellow-countrymen of yours who have done such excellent work throughout the war in South Africa. I therefore tender you my most grateful thanks. I know you will reckon as a reward the fact that your benevolent mission has met with all the success it has merited; and has been the means of alleviating much suffering amongst those on whose behalf it was sent to South Africa.

Believe me, yours very truly,

ROBERTS.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING.

BOWLING HANDICAP.

The bowling handicap which has been in progress during the past fortnight was concluded on Saturday evening when Dr. MacDonald won. There was a large entry, including all the best bowlers in Bombay. There were five matches in the first round, in which Messrs. Stiven and Shilstone were both beaten. In the second round Mr. T. Davis, scratch, was beaten by Mr. Binning, but that player afterwards succumbed to Mr. Ross, who played remarkably well throughout the tournament. Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Hanson, all scratch, defeated their opponents, and in the third round the two former were drawn together. Victory rested with Dr. MacDonald, who although bowling very accurately had all the luck of the game. Mr. Hanson met Mr. Spalding, who was handicapped to receive seven. The game was 15 all, when the latter got in, and running the "jack" on a favourite piece of ground scored the remaining points. Mr. Spalding's partiality for "peculiar land" enabled him to beat Mr. Ross in the semi-final, in which Dr. MacDonald easily vanquished Mr. Stansfield. The ground was much slower on Saturday than it was at any previous period of the tournament owing to a shower in the afternoon, and this considerably affected Mr. Spalding's play, and he was almost invariably short. On the other hand, Dr. MacDonald adapted himself to the prevailing conditions, and furthermore humoured his opponent's partiality for long "ends" across the green. The Doctor caught his opponent at 18, and scored the remaining three points immediately afterwards. Throughout the handicap Dr. MacDonald has bowled consistently well, and he is to be congratulated on winning the final, especially on beating an opponent who was obviously over-handicapped. Mr. Ross and Mr. Stansfield have to play off for third and fourth prizes.

The following are the details of the rounds:—

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. G.W. Gilchrist, scratch, 21; Mr. C.W. Francis, 7 points, 20.

Mr. D. MacDonald, scratch, 21; Mr. J. R. Boyes, 7 points, 9.

Mr. E. Yeo, 4 points, 21; Mr. J. Sheepshanks, 5 points, 19.

Mr. M. F. Reid, 3 points, 21; Mr. W. N. Shilstone, 2 points, 17.

Mr. C.M. Ross, 5 points, 21; Mr. J. Stiven, scratch, 8.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. S. Stansfield, scratch, 21; Mr. Michael, 7 points, 16.

Mr. W. Ferrier, 3 points, 21; Mr. A. Smith, 3 points, 9.

Mr. G. W. Gilchrist, scratch, 21; Mr. W. S. Church, 4 points, 14.

Dr. D. MacDonald, scratch 21; Mr. Yeo, 4 points, 11.

Mr. C. M. Ross, 5 points, 21; Mr. M. F. Reid, 3 points, 7.

Mr. D. B. Binning, 3 points, 21; Mr. T. Davis, scratch, 16.

Mr. F.W. Hanson, 21; Mr. P. J. Arnot, 7 points, 16.

Mr. A. T. Spalding, 7 points, 21; Mr. D. Miller, 3 points, 10.

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. Stansfield	21	Mr. Ferrier	9
Dr. MacDonald	21	Mr. Gilchrist	13
Mr. Ross	21	Mr. Binning	12
Mr. Spalding	21	Mr. Hanson	15

SEMI-FINALS.

Dr. MacDonald	21	Mr. Mansfield	8
Mr. Spalding	21	Mr. Ross	13

FINAL.

Dr. MacDonald, scratch, 21; Mr. Spalding (7) 18

THE NATIVE CHIEFS AND THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following despatches are published:—(1) From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated August 2nd.—"Your Lordship is already aware that many of the Rulers of States in India have come forward with offers of troops for employment in China. We have now the honour to enclose a statement of those offers. Almost all the States which have thus volunteered the loan of their forces maintain Imperial Service Troops, that is, troops maintained, disciplined, and equipped, with a special view to taking part in the defence of India, and these trops we might at any time call upon to take their place alongside of the Indian Army to repel an invasion of Indian soil. The present movement is of an entirely different character. The Chiefs of Indian States are under no obligation to take upon their shoulders any part of the Imperial burden abroad, nevertheless of their own free will they have expressed their desire to range themselves among the forces of the Empire. It appears to us therefore that, whether it be found possible to accept their offers or not, it is desirable to make known that the States of India are one with the British Empire not only in maintaining contingents for the defence of India itself, but in placing themselves so far as lies in their power in a line with the other dependencies of Great Britain by offering their resources in the support of the Empire in distant parts of the world. The princely beneficence of the Maharaja of Gwalior in undertaking to provide and mantain a hospital ship for the service of British and native soldiers now in China has been made public and will be universally applauded. The eager loyalty of the many others who are as ready as the Maharaja Scindhia himself is to serve in person and to devote the military strength of their States to the support of Great Britain wherever she may be engaged should, we think, be equally made known. We have ourselves taken into serious consideration the question whether it may not be possible and desirable to go further, and not merely to acknowledge publicly and with gratitude the devoted loyalty which has been displayed by the rulers of these States, but also to accept and to select a force from the many trops thus placed at our disposal and to send a small brigade to China as representative of the support, both moral and material, which has been so abundantly proffered. We think that there would be no small political advantage in thus showing to the world that India is united and loyal; we also think that an absolute refusal might have a disheartening effect upon the Chiefs, who have spent much in making their troops efficient, and might check the general enthusiasm which has been evoked in connection with the war in the Transvaal and the disturbance in China. The services of these troops, if they are accepted, should, in our opinion, be regarded as a purely spontaneous gift, and the ordinary cost of their maintenance on a peace footing should, as is desired by those who have volunteered be borne by the States to which they belong, while the extra expenses consequent on their transport abroad and employment in the field should fall upon her Majesty's Government. We are confident of being able to put in the field at short notice two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a company of sappers, all of good physique, of excellent discipline, and of an efficiency approaching even to that of the troops of our Native Army. Some of these troops would be officered by nobles of high standing in the States to which they belong, if not by the ruler himself, and they would be ready to undertake any duties that might be assigned to them, whether they were called upon to fight in the front line, to guard communications, or to garrison towns and settlements.

"We have had experience in the frontier disturbances three years ago of the employment of some of the Imperial Service Troops of the Punjab States. They rendered good service on that occasion, and we have been able to profit by that experience and to improve upon the system under which a few British officers were attached to them in order to keep touch between these troops, led by their own countrymen, and the rest of the forces commanded by British officers. Should occasion arise for the despatch of an additional force from the Indian Army to China, we hope Her Majesty's Government may acquiesce, in addition to such force, of a compact body such as we have described above being selected from the Imperial Service Contingents of the Indian States."

(2) A Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated September 20th, stating that the Maharaja of Orcha had requested that his congratulations may be conveyed to the Queen-Empress on the occupation of Peking and the Relief of the Legations; also an offer from the Raja of Nabha of two lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the war in China. The Government of India wrote:—"We have much pleasure in thus bringing to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government the excellent feeling and loyal spirit which this fine old Sikh Chief displays, not only in acknowledging the justice of the action which has caused him disappointment, but in seeking some fresh manner of showing his earnestness, in asking that he may be of use to the Empire."

(3) A despatch from the Secretary of State saying:—"I fully share your appreciation of the loyal spirit which has been prompted these offers, and the employment of a force, consisting of Imperial Service Troops under the conditions proposed in your despatch has already been sanctioned by my telegram of the 3rd August."

Mr. Higham, Secretary, Public Works Department, leaves Simla on the 12th November and visits Ajmere, Indore, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona and Bombay, sailing thence on the 1st December on three months' privilege leave to England. Mr. Odling, Secretary and Chief Engineer, North-West Provinces, officiates with the Government of India during his absence, Mr. Perrum, from the Central Provinces, replacing Mr. Odling.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The great fight is now nearly over and although the Government will not return to power with a majority of 170 as some of their more sanguine supporters anticipated, those who have made bets that the Ministerial majority will not be so large as when the Dissolution occurred will in all probability lose. A day or two ago, it looked as if the Ministerial majority would fall below 128 at which it stood when Parliament was dissolved, reckoning Mr. George Whiteley (who was returned as a Conservative) as a Liberal. The expectation of some Liberals that the counties would redress the defection of the boroughs has not been realised, for although the Opposition have won seats here and there they have been losers elsewhere, and as the figures at present stand the Conservatives have gained three more seats than the Liberals. While there have been some interesting contests, such as that in Caithness, where to the joy of many Liberals, Imperialist and otherwise Dr. Clark has been rejected we have had no really sensational event so far except the wholly inexplicable defeat of Captain Hedworth Lambton at Newcastle. Nothing has yet occurred to rank with say Sir William Harcourt's dismissal from Derby in 1895, but it is true that the Election for West Monmouthshire has only taken place to-day, and we do not yet know the result. Now if Mr. John Morley had been rejected that would have created a stir. But instead of that his majority is considerably larger than before, although the state of his health has prevented him from going near his constituents since the campaign opened. It would appear that the intrigues to drive Lord Salisbury out of the Foreign Office have, as on a former occasion, failed and it looks very much at the present moment as if the old Cabinet will not undergo much greater change than the old House of Commons has done.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES.

On the whole the Anglo-Indians who have stood as Parliamentary candidates, whether as Ministerialists or as Liberals, have not done very well this week, indeed Mr. Emmott Barlow (of Messrs. Barlow and Co., Merchants, Calcutta) is I think the only one who has been elected, and he, more lucky than some of his brother Liberals, has not only kept his seat but increased his majority from 299 in 1896 when he recaptured Frome from the Conservatives. Sir John Jardine (Roxburghshire), Mr. A.W. Chapman (Guildford), Mr. Stewart Crole (Enfield), and Mr. Robinson Souttar (Dumfriesshire) Liberals as well as Sir William Rattigan (North-East Lanarkshire) and Colonel O. T. Duke (Stirling Burghs) have met with the same unhappy fate as Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Hart-Davies last week. Sir John Jardine's industrious wooing of Roxburghshire deserved a better reward than that of reducing the Conservative majority from 561 to 359, but he could in the present circumstances have scarcely expected to win at such a time against a candidate so influential territorially as the heir to the Dukedom of Buccleuch. But for the patriotic fervour aroused by the war in Scotland making the electors practically deaf to the broken promises of the Government and to their other shortcomings Sir John Jardine would probably have been victorious. Mr. Chapman in Surrey, although he also fought a hard fight, did not poll so many votes as had been anticipated. Probably no Liberal in the Guildford Division ventured to think there was any chance of displacing so remarkably strong an opponent as the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, shortly perhaps to be a member of the Cabinet, but they indulged a pretty confident hope of reducing the Conservative majority. Instead, however, of the majority being lower than in 1892—there was no contest in 1895—it was higher, 2,207 against 1,471. In 1885 before the Great Secession following Gladstone's Home Rule scheme the Conservative majority was only 735, an illustration of how irretrievably weak the position of the Liberals has become in the constituencies dominated by London. Mr. Crole did even worse in the Enfield District, a suburb of the Metropolis, the Conservative majority which in 1885 was 960 and in 1892, 1831 rose on Wednesday to 3,268! It really seems a waste of time and money to attack such impregnable strongholds of Conservatism. Mr. Souttar's defeat in the Border constituency by nearly 500 probably reacted on Roxburghshire and contributed to Sir John Jardine's want of success. As for the remaining candidates, while Colonel Duke may congratulate himself on having effected a conspicuous reduction in the majority of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Rattigan was not so fortunate; so far from bringing down Mr. Colville's majority, it was increased from 537 in 1895 to 1,553. The extraordinary manner, of which this is an example, of both Conservative and Liberal majorities jumping up or falling down is one of the puzzles of the campaign. It looks as if in very many cases personal influences have operated much more than might be expected at a general election, and at such a general election as this.

THE IRISH FIGHTS.

Distinctly interesting have the contests across St. George's Channel continued to be. So mixed is the Nationalist Party with its multifarious factions that it is difficult to know exactly how to label the rank-and-file of the Irish members. Still there is no doubt that the Healyites have been smitten hip and thigh by the United Irish League, in other words by Mr. William O'Brien. Not only have Mr. Tim Healy's two brothers been dismissed but such a notable member of the Irish party and of the House of Commons as Mr. Arthur O'Connor, one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees, has fallen before the implacable hostility of the founder of the Plan of Campaign. Another interesting personality in the Irish ranks—Mr. Bernard Molloy, the handsome ex-Captain in the French Army, President d'Honneur des Chevaliers Sauveteurs and private chamberlain at the Court of the Vatican has also been rejected after representing King's County continuously for twenty years. Mr. Molloy ranked as a Healyite, but he seems to have given offence to some people by having become a member of the Reform Club, almost as great an offence in their eyes as attending a Royal levee at St. James's Palace. Mr. Healy has been spending a happy week in North Mayo on behalf of Mr. William Murphy, a contractor of Dublin and one of the most substantial members of the Irish party. Mr. Murphy is being opposed by Mr. Connor O'Kelly, described as one of the principal officials of the O'Brien League in the West of Ireland. In a speech at Ballina on Monday, Mr. Healy called upon the electors to choose between an honest man and a Claremorris cock-roach;' and there were ructions at the same place on a subsequent occasion. Shortly after Mr. O'Brien began to speak, a certain Father Hewson, we are told, interrupted by asking "Who killed Parnell?" and ordered him to come down from the wagon from which he was speaking. Several times the horses were driven on by the rowdy gang. Father Quin made an attempt to mount the vehicle, but he was driven off. Mr. O'Brien resumed his speech saying, "the rowdies of Ballina will not put us down, and we will smash Healyism here, as we smashed it elsewhere. We smashed it in Cork by a majority of 4,000. We smashed it in Donegal. It was smashed in Wexford the other day; it was smashed in King's County to-day and on Friday, please God, we will give Healyism such a smashing that its name will never again be mentioned west of the Shannon." At this stage in the proceedings Mr. O'Brien was struck on the forehead by an egg, and when he had wiped his face clean he resumed his speech, amid cheering, saying: "Your answer to the blackguardism of the little crew here to-day is to make it clear to all on Friday next that Healyite scoundrelism has no foothold in Mayo." (Loud cheers.) Mr. John Dillon, M.P., then rose, and was being heard until Father Quin mounted a horse and rode the animal through the people. So far as could be seen Father Hewson had by this time shouted himself hoarse. Father Quin did not wear spurs, but according to the "Freeman's Journal," he adopted the British cavalry tactics in dealing with Irish crowds—"backed his mount into the throng, then dug in his heels, and played havoc with everyone within measurable distance of the horse's heels." The fight in South Dublin, where a section of the Conservatives headed by Lord Ardilaun, brought forward a candidate in opposition to Mr. Plunkett the distinguished head of the new Irish Agricultural Department, resulted in the return of a youthful Nationalist in the person of Mr. G. Mooney. The figures were :—Mooney 3,668 : Plunkett 2,854, and Ball 1,583. The deadset made against Mr. Plunkett was partly owing to his having selected a gentleman of Nationalist views but otherwise unobjectionable, Mr. Gill, to be Secretary of the Agricultural Department, and partly to the dissatisfaction felt generally by Irishmen of the type of Lord Ardilaun at the desire of the Government to try the policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. At first the Nationalists who have benefited and are likely to benefit still more in the future by Mr. Plunkett's policy—if it be not now abandoned—were inclined to come to the rescue of the late member by supporting him against the malcontent Conservatives, but in the end it was deemed best not to lose the opportunity of winning the seat for the Nationalists. Mr. Plunkett in a manly speech after the declaration of the poll said he could not complain that the Nationalists said to themselves : "When the Unionists fall out then it is time for the Nationalists to come by their own." He did not blame them. It was perfectly fair. That was what politicians had to do, to win whenever they could. The result of the South Dublin election is that all six seats in the Irish capital are now held by Nationalists which they regard as a set-off to the loss of Galway. But even the Conservative Member for Galway, it seems, is pledged not to vote against Home Rule and one or two other trifles including the establishment of a Roman Catholic University. Truly a peculiar Conservative Member !

SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, K.C.I.E., M.P.

I understand that Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree's triumph at Bethnal Green has been received in a most cordial manner by all his compatriots of whatever political school of thought. I myself have often heard Zoroastrians say that they would rather he had stood as a Liberal but as Parsees they were proud of his success. And the feeling is quite natural. Some Parsees were amongst the most zealous and successful of Sir Muncherjee's canvassers, their success having been largely due to their gentlemanly bearing and courteous manners. Many of the Parsees who visit London are mostly very familiar with the Continent and they have acquired the graceful Continental fashion of raising their hat to all they recognise, or have any need to address. It is wonderful how much this practice is appreciated in countries where it is not habitual and especially by persons of the humble position of the bulk of the electors of a Bethnal Green constituency. I have heard of one Parsee canvasser who by only raising his hat to every voter he addressed absolutely charmed their wives and in political voting the lady or "lydy," as they say in the East End, is almost everywhere "the master." Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree's success so far as it depended on manners was principally due to quite another personal trait. He is all courtesy to the ladies indeed and almost a "gallant squire of dames," but his great mastery in electioneering at all events in the case of such a constituency as that of North-East Bethnal Green lies in what even his opponents recognise as his magnificent fighting form. His vigorous replies to the hecklers of the opposite fighter are stated by his friends not only to have brought him in once more for North-East Bethnal Green but to have turned Mr. Pickersgill out of South-West Bethnal Green. I understand that some leading Hindoos, even those officially connected with the Indian Congress party, volunteered their services to him, but he would only accept the co-operation of members of his own race. Needless to say he has been everwhelmed with congratulations, political and personal, from all sides, Mr. Balfour's message not being the least cordial.

REPORTED SALE OF A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

The London Letter in this morning's "Manchester Guardian" contains the following interesting announcement :—"I hear to-day the repeated rumour of the purchase of a great newspaper." This evidently alludes to a report that has been circulating in Metropolitan journalistic circles for a week or more, and exciting a good deal of interest amongst the workers of the newspaper quarter east of the site of Temple Bar. The journal referred to is a very great one indeed and the alleged purchasers "in esse" or "in posse" are the enterprising proprietors of another extremely well-known daily which in its short career has met with phenomenal success. What, if any, foundation there may be for the story I cannot say, all my efforts to trace it to a reliable source having so far been fruitless. Personally I am rather inclined for various reasons to be somewhat incredulous, and it should not be forgotten that similar reports about great newspapers have previously been set about without any justification. *A propos* I am reminded of a little incident that occurred at the Athenæum Club sooner after the costly Parnell Commission. A certain well-known man who has the reputation of being a bit of a wit went up to a little group in that distinguished Club and said : "Have you heard the news ? Rothschild has bought the "Times."" "Really ! How much has he given for it ? everyone asked with great eagerness. The unexpected answer to this question was "Threepence." Perhaps the transaction said to have just taken place or to be in contemplation may prove to be of the same character.

BOMBAY MANGOES FOR LONDON.

The Conference between Mr. Tata and the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the question of establishing the export of mangoes from Bombay on a commercial basis, which in the course of the summer I mentioned as likely to be held this autumn, duly came off this week. There were present Sir Thomas Sutherland, Sir Owen Burne and other directors of the P. and O. Company, as well as Mr. Tata and Sir George Birdwood. Nothing can be formally decided in the matter until it has been brought before a meeting of the Board which will probably be to-day ; but I understand that the basis of the arrangement come to is that Mr. Tata and those associated with him will guarantee a shipment of 500 tons of mangoes and other merchantable Bombay fruits, the P. and O. Company during the next mango season, say April 25 to June 5, providing for one or two of their refrigerator steamers engaged in the Australian meat, butter and fruit trade calling on their homeward voyage at Bombay. Mr. Tata is now engaged in coming to an agreement with some of the London fruit importers, but it is to be hoped that he may be able to do better than that by establishing reciprocally advantageous relations with one of the great co-operative stores in the Metropolis. It would probably be easy to dispose of 500 tons of good mangoes in the West End alone in a single day at one shilling each. The few mangoes sent to a Bond Street shop, last summer, were almost instantaneously sold off at five shillings each, and the stringy turpentiney Madeira mangoes now on sale in various London shops are selling at one to two shillings a piece. Bombay must not be beaten by Madeira.

OLLA PODRIDA

A Bombay man in the person of Captain Robert Benn, of the 6th Sind Horse, has, I am glad to announce, been chosen for the important new post of British Consul in Seistan, the appointment having been actually offered to him only a few days ago. Captain Benn is a very capable officer and the manner in which he discharged his duties, when Political Officer in Khelat, augurs well for his success in Seistan. Captain Benn who is now in this country will return to India immediately preparatory to taking up the Consulship.

It may interest the old friends of Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I., to learn that his services have again been requisitioned for the final examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Besides being examiner in Civil Procedure he has also taken the "viva voce" examination in the Penal Code, the Evidence Act, Criminal Procedure and the Law of Contracts. Sir Courtenay Ilbert, who is the regular examiner in those subjects being, I regret to say, laid up with acute rheumatism.

Mr. Birdwood was one of the ex-Fellows of Peterhouse who went to Cambridge on Saturday to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. James Porter, the lamented master of that college. The preliminary service was held in the College Chapel, to which only the chief mourners and members of Peterhouse were admitted. Then they all walked about three miles to the country grave yard of Cherry Hinton Church, a Peterhouse living, and there the late master was buried not far from the graves of his predecessors, Dr. Cookson and Sir Thomas Wade formerly British Minister in Pekin and later Professor of China at Cambridge University. The large congregation included Masters of Trinity, Pembroke, Christ's, Jesus, Trinity Hall, Sidney, Sussex, and Selwyn, the President of Queen's, Sir R. C. Jebb, M.P., Sir G. G. Stokes, Professors Allbutt, Liveing, Mayor, and Clark, the Public Orator, the Registrar, Dr. Routh and others. In the procession Mr. Birdwood walked with two other late Fellows, Dr. A. Ward, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, Manchester, and Mr. D. C. Richmond who has just been appointed Controllor-General of the Exchequer. Dr. Porter will be greatly missed at Peterhouse and indeed in Cambridge generally, for he was not only one of the kindest and most considerate of men but he was a capable administrator and worked hard both for the University and the town. He was an ardent supporter of physical as well as mental culture, and as Treasurer of the University Cricket Club was attending to the club accounts a few hours before he died.

MECCA PILGRIMAGES.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

A NOTIFICATION is issued regarding the pilgrimage to Mecca, which states that plague is unfortunately still widely prevalent in Bombay Presidency and Mysore State. The disease continues to exist in Salem district of Madras Presidency and imported cases are of somewhat frequent occurrence in the districts of Madras presidency adjoining Mysore State. Calcutta and a few districts in Bengal continue to be infected. The outbreak in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab ceased in June, but three suspicious cases of a very mild type, have recently been reported from the former district. The remaining provinces in British India are entirely free from plague. Hyderabad State has also ceased to be infected, no cases having been reported, from Lingsagur district since the month of May while in this district itself no case is known to have occurred since the beginning of October.

The alarm experienced by European Governments including Turkey regarding the danger of plague being imported to Europe is in no measure abated, and during the past season pilgrims were again subject, on and after arrival at Turkish ports, to much vexatious restriction and consequent hardship. The Government of India do not think it necessary to prohibit the pilgrimage from uninfected portions of India during the ensuing season, but they consider it essential that careful precautions should be observed, similar to those which were enforced during the past season. The port of Karachi is now no longer infected, and with a view to mitigating the inconvenience to pilgrims from parts of the north of India of a long journey to Chittagong, the Government have determined to permit embarkation this year at Karachi. Should, however, a serious outbreak occur there before or during the course of the ensuing season, it will probably be necessary to cancel this permission, and to direct that pilgrims who had proposed to go from Karachi should go from some other port. It is further directed that until further orders, no person resident permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding the whole of Sind), Madras Presidency, Mysore State, Coorg, Jullundur district, and Bengal, excepting Chittagong division, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca. After starting, pilgrims will be subjected to observation before embarkation at Karachi or Chittagong, and no passage tickets for Hedjaz shall be sold, except at places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation. The notification concludes :—The Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year that although they have decided that the pilgrimage may be permitted, subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view specially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and of the inconvenience and harrassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

ROBBERY OF GOLD IN SIBERIA.

THE illicit extraction and robbery of gold in Siberia has long been one of the greatest difficulties with which the Russian officials and mining authorities east of the Urals have had to contend. News has just arrived of a particularly striking instance of the way in which the rich gold deposits along the river systems beyond Lake Baikal have been plundered by whole colonies of adventurers and vagrants of every description. Some time ago a number of these men discovered a fresh Eldorado of unusual richness on the Korolon, a small stream running into the Vitim, a tributary of the Lena, where private "claims" had already been marked out but not yet occupied. A justice of the peace from Chita with seven Cossacks and other attendants repaired to the spot and found a vary large, well-organized, and prosperous free community of gold seekers with a row of no less than 89 tents and shanties stretching for nearly three miles along the bank of the Vitim.

They had all the necessary tools and appliances for working the precious metal, and also large stores of provisions which had been brought thither partly on rafts and partly by reindeer across the mountains and which were being sold at enormously high prices. Most of the miners decamped at once on the appearance of the authorities, about 300 of them remaining behind. These were induced to depart only after 25 of their number had been put under arrest ; but a few days later, when the justice had left, they returned in greater force and defied the Cossack guards to interfere. Another expedition with more Cossacks had to be sent, and an attempt was then made to confiscate all their goods and provisions, but as they pleaded the danger of starving to death in the Taiga and promised to disappear if allowed to take everything with them they were all let off scot free. They were too numerous, too well armed and determined, to admit of any harsher treatment at the hands of the small force sent against them. The auriferous deposits in this district are discribed by the Government engineers as extraordinarily rich, yielding sometimes as much as half a pound weight of gold to the ton and a half of soil ; and it is calculated that nearly a ton and a half of gold was carried away in about two months and disposed of at Verkhni Udinsk and Petrofsk.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A VAST RAILWAY SCHEME.

AT the present time Russian trade with Persia is carried on almost exclusively by way of the Caspian Sea. Soon, however, a new route will be opened which will strengthen Russian relations with Persia, and will undoubtedly give to Russia, says the "Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the most important position in Persian commerce. The first portion of a system of railways uniting Russia with Persia was opened last year. This is the Kars railway (Tiflis, Alexandropol, Kars). As soon as traffic began on this line an official order was given for its continuation through Erivanj and Nahi tschevanj to Djoulfa, on the Persian frontier. The line as far as Erivanj is now complete, and it is hoped that the entire section will be ready by 1902. As the Trans-Caspian Railway is already joined to the imperial system, in two years' time Moscow, St. Petersburg, and indeed the whole of Russia will be in uninterrupted railway communication with Persia.

On this line the journey from Moscow to the Persian frontier will be accomplished in five days, and that from St. Petersburg in six days. Merchandise will, of course, move more slowly—taing about 10 or 12 days—but even this will be much more rapid than the transit as now carried on across the Caspian Sea, with the additional advantage that there is no transhipment.

Another proposed railway—the Trans-Caspian—is perhaps of more importance, both commercially and strategically. It will form a direct continuation of the Petrovsk-Baku line, which was opened last year, and offers the shortest route to Persia. It will run along the shore of the Caspian Sea, and near Aliate will cross the steppes of Moungden, the Saljan Valley and Leucoranj to Astara, thus joining the Russian and Persian frontiers.

It is not, however, intended that the Russian railway lines shall stop at the frontier ; it is proposed to push them into the interior of Persia. There is a project by the engineers, Gourlanoff and Enakieff, to continue the line from Djoulfa across Persia to Turkey as far as Diarbekr, where it will turn to the north and go through Erzeroum to Batoum. From Batoum it might be continued along the southern shore of the Black Sea as far as Trebizond.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA AND THE CONGO STATE.

THE expedition under the Chief Manager of the Customs, Herr Ewerbeck, to the frontier of the Congo State, has returned to Dar-es-Salaam after having been away a year. The chief result (says the "Standard's" correspondent in Berlin) is that it would not only be useless, but even harmful, to establish Custom stations on the frontier of the Lake District. The exports of German East Africa consist principally of exchange goods, as salt, for example, at Ujiji, where there are salt works. On the other hand, the country receives ivory and other valuable products from the Congo State. The Expedition came to the conclusion that this exchange traffic should not be checked by Customs impositions.

THE INTERESTS OF INDIA IN CHINA.

THE commercial relations between India and China date back to a hoary antiquity. Each of these great regions was the seat of an advanced civilization at a time when the forefathers of those who moulded the British Constitution, the French Republic, and the German Empire ran "wild in woods" as naked savages. To-day, at Peking, India soldiers, servants of a conquering race, are watching the break-up of the last of the ancient civilizations of the East. Yet the presence of these troops may be regarded as significant, not only of the important place which India holds in the British Empire, but also of the direct interest which India possesses in an equitable settlement of the isues at stake.

There are probably few Englishmen who realize how closely our trade with China was at first bound up with our Indian trade. How many are aware that less than 70 years ago British trade with China was a monopoly of the East India Company, and that until 1834 this great chartered company bore the whole expense of our diplomatic and consular intercourse with China ? Since those days great changes have come about. The triumph of "laissez-faire" and free trade doctrines, ocean steamers, submarine cables, wars, and the opening of treaty ports are among the diverse means by which the commercial relations between the East and the West have been transformed. These manifold developments have benefited India as well as Europe, and her commercial relations with China have been extended and strengthened during the latter half of the century.

Owing to the impossibility of distributing the Hong-kong trade among the various countries which participate in it, the precise share of India in the China trade cannot be precisely determined. But, except Great Britain and Russia, and possibly Japan and the United States, no country in the world has so great a share as India in the foreign commerce of China. Germany and France, who are so prominent in the concert (or conflict) of the Powers, have a smaller combined trade with China than that which India alone conducts.

The magnitude of the trade between India and China is best shown by taking from the Indian returns the yearly averages of the last six quinquennial periods (in millions of Rx.), as follows :—

	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	1896-1900
Imports from China :—						
Merchandise.	1·41	1·41	1·92	2·16	2·87	1·99
Treasure.	1·92	2·33	2·20	2·74	2·30	·89
Total Imports	3·36	3·74	4·12	4·90	5·17	2·88
Exports to China :—						
Merchandise.	12·28	13·23	13·49	13·45	13·33	13·41
Treasure.	·08	·21	·04	·03	·09	·25
Total Exports	12·36	13·44	13·53	13·48	13·42	13·68
Total Trade.	15·72	17·18	17·65	18·38	18·59	16·54
Total Trade in Merchandise	13·72	14·61	15·41	15·61	16·20	15·40

It will be observed that the exports of merchandise have throughout far exceeded the imports, while the reverse is true of treasure, though in the last quinquenium imports of treasure have fallen, and exports have risen, considerably. The total trade in merchandise, which rose steadily until 1891-95, fell off slightly in 1896-1900, but this is explained by a decline in imports alone. By far the most important articles brought to India from China are raw and manufactured silk, and the stress of two great famines must have diminished the number of purchasers of silk. Sugar and tea, however, which are the next most important commodities, have also declined, the one perhaps owing to the competition of beet sugar, and the other owing to the decline in the transit trade in tea to central Asia via Bombay and Afghanistan.

But the backbone of the whole trade is the export trade, which has shown surprisingly small fluctuations in value in the last 25 years. Indeed, the widest variation during that period has been less than 2 per cent. Nevertheless, this substantial uniformity has been accompanied by important changes in the leading commodities. Raw cotton gave way before cotton yarn in the early eighties, and in 1893 cotton yarn obtained the first position by supplanting opium. The striking progress of cotton yarn is illustrated by the following table, which gives the annual averages in millions of Rx.:—

	1876·80.	1881·85.	1886·90.	1891-95.	1896·1900.
Opium........	11·44	10·64	8·99	7·13	5·66
Raw Cotton...	·82	·87	·42	·15	·43
Cotton Yarn..	·57	1·48	3·43	5·37	6·50

The exports of opium have been gradually, though irregularly, declining, and, inferring from the experience of the years given, one might predict the extinction of the traffic in 30 years. But the danger of prophecy is evidenced by a sudden rise in the exports of the past two years, an increase which is variously ascribed to shortness of the Chinese poppy crop, to adulteration of the native drug, and to the increasing prosperity of the people, who can now afford to buy the more expensive opium. It must not for one moment be imagined that the general decline of imports indicates a diminished consumption of opium ; on the contrary, in spite of Royal proclamations and Viceregal threats, the poppy is cultivated more and more widely in China, and native opium is sold at a far lower price than Indian opium, which is hampered by heavy export and import duties. The superiority of the latter is undeniable, but its price is prohitive to all but the richer classes. Probability points to a continued, though still irregular, decline in India's opium exports to China. This falling off will adversely affect not only the Indian agriculturist, who must resort to less profitable crops, but also the Indian Government, which has already seen its net revenue from opium decline from Rx. 6,978,000 in 1889-90 to Rx. 3,352,000 in 1898-99.

If reduced exports of opium have been detrimental to India from an agricultural or revenue standpoint, the increase in cotton yarn exports has been of great benefit to her nascent, or rather adolescent, manufacturing industry. Instead of sending large quantities of raw cotton to China, as formerly, India converts it into twist and yarn before despatching it, and so reaps the profits of manufacture and the the advantages of a more diversified industrial system. But while raw cotton goes in smaller quantities to China, the exports to Japan have grown enormously, and with the aid of Indian raw material the Japanese spinners threaten the supramacy of Indian yarn in Chinese markets.

With Yun-nan, a province of China proper, India has an overland trade valued at Rx. 500,000 annually, and considerable trade also passes over the lofty mountains which separate India from Chinese Turkestan and Tibet.

The existence of this overland trade serves as a reminder that, apart from her commercial interests, India has a political interest in the tranquility and prosperity of China. Burma and Yun-nan are contiguous for several hundreds of miles, and the frontier line has been recently marked out by a joint commission. By a declaration of January 15, 1896, Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all commercial or other advantages which might be conceded to either in the provinces of Yun-nan and Szu-chuan. It is probable that the resources of Yun-nan have been overrated, but nevertheless it is important that India should watch over this direct, though difficult, means of access to the Yang-tsze provinces ; for France is planning railways to the capital of the province of Yun-nan, and vigilance will be needed to prevent her from securing exclusive rights. India's treaty rights, as well as her ancient and extensive commercial interests in China, demand vigilant protection against direct attacks or insidious encroachments. —*Times*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C S Rundle I M S B
Lieut Col H T Faithful 31st B I
Lieut F L Wood 33rd B I
Lieut R E Bond 4th B I
Mr H F T Maguire B Cov
Mr D Dewar B Cov
Mr A G Ross B
Mr E E Fernandez B
Mr J A Robertson B
Mr C C Boyd Bo Cov
Mr H S Lawrence Bo Cov
Mr J H du Boulay Bo Cov
Mr H M Gibbs Bo
Mr R Mactier Bo
Mr R Giles C I E Bo
Lieut Col E C Hill British Service
Capt B H F Leumann I M S
Capt W E A Armstrong I M S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col M J Meade B 2 mo furl
Capt A B Longden 37th B I 3 mo
Mr B G Geidt B Cov 4 days' furl
Mr R Carstairs B Cov 3 mo furl
Mr G R Dampier B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr T W Temple B 1 mo furl
Mr H d'A Innes B 2 days' furl
Mr C L Hobson B 1 week's furl
Mr E J R Neame B 6 mo M C subject to confirmation
Mr C E Briscoe B 1 year's furl
Mr J W Welsh B 1 week's furl
Lieut S Bazett 6th MH 6 mo
Mr W J Hadden M 6 mo M C
Capt F M Westropp Bo furl to Oct 20
Lieut J H Crawford 2nd Bo Lancers 2 mo
Lieut N B Dunscombe 28th Bo I 3 mo
Mr R D Prior Bo 6 mo furl cancels permission to return
Mr W D T Hack Bo 6 mo MC
Mr H W Harrison Bo 2 mo M C
Lieut P S Hicks 4th Cav Hyd Cont 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col W H White R E B
Major E H Rivett-Carnac 8th B Cav
Capt F J Fraser 33rd B I
Capt B C Oldham I M S B
Capt W A W Strickland B
Capt B G Beville B
Mr F R S Collier B Cov
Mr J G M Rennie B Cov
Mr A W Trethewy B Cov
Mr E H Blakesley B Cov
Mr J McC Wright B Cov
Mr B G Geidt B Cov
Mr W T Ryves B
Mr W F Lloyd B
Mr H d'A Innes B
Mr A B C Comber B
Mr A G Ross B
Mr W E Douglas B
Mr R T Mattnews B
Mr C O Hanson B
Mr W P Henderson B
Mr F E Gwyther B
Mr J W Welsh B
Mr A J Lowman B
Mr H C Sheridan B
Mr C L Hobson B
Mr N L Hallward B
Major G Rippon 29th M I
Major A D G Shelley M
Mr V A Brodie M Cov
Mr C du P Thornton M
Capt C G Nurse 13th Bo I
Capt W F Newnham 4th Bo Cav
Capt F M Westropp Bo
Mr S L Batchelor Bo Cov
Mr A E Cumming Bo
Mr W H Sharp Bo
Lieut Col C E Yate C S I C M G
Lieut Col W A Simmonds I M S
Major H S G Hall I S C
Capt R H W Thring I S C
Capt McL J Gordon I S C
Capt R M Edwards I S C
Capt I H Grant I S C
Capt T Webster I S C
Capt H Bennett I M S
Capt G B Kingston R E
Lieut F V de Burgh R I M
Engr A Bonny R I M

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE GERMAN NOTE AGREED TO.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

(From the mail papers of Oct. 5 to 12.)

A BERLIN telegram states that the British answer to Germany's Note was given verbally to Count Hatzfeldt on October 3, when Lord Salisbury informed the German Ambassador of his full approval of Count von Bulow's proposals, and added that he had already despatched instructions to the British Minister in Peking to act in accordance with them.

Berlin, October 5.—The following despatch from St. Petersburg is semi-officially issued in Berlin :— "The Russian Government has given its assent to the proposals formulated in Count von Bulow's Note of October 1. The Russian Minister in China has received instructions in that sense."

A Note issued by M. Delcasse on behalf of the French Government is almost identical in its provisions with the latest German proposal.

Washington, October 5.—It is stated here that, in authorising Sir Claude MacDonald to enter into relations with the Chinese officials, the British Government, as did the United States in the case of Mr. Conger, gave their Minister discretionary powers to examine the sufficiency of the credentials of the Chinese envoys. It is added that the United States Government was also informed that Sir Claude MacDonald would be instructed to make the same inquiries relative to the punishment of the instigators of the recent outbreaks as Mr. Conger had been instructud to institute. Mr. Rockhill, the American Special Commissioner, has been instructed to co-operate with Mr. Conger in making inquiries. Intimation has been received by officials here that China is preparing to offer strenuous objections to some of the proposals formulated in the French circular Note, in particular those referring to the razing of the Taku forts and to the prohibition of the introduction of firearms into China.—Reuter.

Rome, Saturday Morning.—The Italian Government has accepted the proposals contained in the Note of M. Delcasse, and will support the powers in a joint Note to the Chinese Government.—Central News.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs that, acting on information received from its representives in China, the United States Government has despatched an informal note to the other Powers drawing attention to the danger of a rising in Southern China if the opening of negotiations for a settlement is delayed much longer.

THE PAO-TING-FU EXPEDITION.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH TROOPS.

A telegram from Li Hung Chang's secretary, received in Shanghai on Monday, states that a force of foreign troops, supposed to be English, have arrived at Pao-ting-fu. The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Tientsin telegraphs : There is a feeling of impatience here at the delay in the departure of the Pao-ting-fu Column. The military authorities, however, deprecate any premature attempt to occupy the place, while the diplomatists also show a reluctance to insist on storng and prompt measures, as likely to complicate the situation. The delay is pretty certain to be entirely misconstrued by the Chinese ; and a prolongation of the conflict will be the natural result of our present inactivity. In a later message the correspondent says : The German troops are hampered by the lack of transport. Some of the other troops, however, have already started. The English portion of the column was ready nearly a week ago. The Chinese forces are reported to be concentrating at the Hwang-lu Pass, leading into Shansi. Stores of grain, sycee silver, and arms are being collected, and it is evidently intended to oppose any attempt by the allied forces to follow up the Imperial Court.

New York, Oct. 9.—The following despatch from Peking dated the 4th inst., has been received here :— The Americans have not participated in the expedition to Pao-ting-fu. Li Hung Chang has assured General Chaffee that if the Allies desire Pao-ting-fu the Chinese will readily surrender. He gave the same assurance to other generals. The Americans believe that revenge and military display are they only objects of the expedition, and that it will retard the restoration of peace. The Russians are understood to have practically abandoned the railroad and stopped its reconstruction. General Chaffee favours the return of the railroad to its owners and the reconstruction and operation of the same on a joint international basis. The first fresh detachment of German troops has arrived here.—Reuter.

THE OCCUPATION OF SHAN-HAI-KWAN.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN DETAILS.

St. Petersburg, October 8.—The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral Alexieff, dated Shan-hai-Kwan, 3rd inst. :—At the break of day I arrived in the roadstead where the Russian, French, British, German, Austrian, and Japanese Admirals were assembled. Our transports, which arrived yesterday evening at seven o'clock, soon proceeded to unload and land the troops, a work which was quickly accomplished. By midnight the bulk of our forces was ashore. In accordance with an understanding among the Admirals, the forts were divided among the different nations. The fifth fort was taken by the Russians alone, while the first and those on shore were taken by all the Powers represented. The town was not occupied by the troops, only the gates being guarded. Zinvandao was occupied by our landed troops in conjunction with those of the other Powers. The artillery of the fort was nearly intact. The column of General Zerpizki, which left Bejdon for Shan-hai-Kwan, arrived here on the 2nd in some military trains. The whole way from Tongku to Shan-hai-Kwan is occupied by our troops. The Americans, after the occupation of Shan-hai-Kwan, refused to take any further part in the operations. The ships here are the Petrojavlovsk, Rissija, Rurik, Kormiloff, Giliak, Zabiaca, Sivutch, Moskwa, Orel, and Mandjur. Part of our troops are advancing towards the north. A despatch from Port Arthur, dated the 5th inst., states that all the Chinese cruisers are off Shanghai. They have not left the harbour, and are being watched by the foreign warships. They are not a source of danger, and ships do not require to be sent out to escort vessels.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT.

Reuter's Agency has received communication of the following telegram received this morning at the Japanese Legation :—

Tokio, October 6.—The forts at Shan-hai-kwan, were evacuated on a demand made by a British gunboat. Admiral Dewa reports that about 120 marines from the Takasago were landed at Shan-hai-kwan, and they, co-operating with the marines of the other Powers occupied the railway station and forts. Pending orders from Count Waldersee, a provisional arrangement has been made, according to which the northern gate of the town is guarded by French and British, the eastern by Russians, the southern by Germans, and the western by Italian and Japanese forces. The Japanese also guard the electric light machinery buildings, which are situated between the fifth and second forts.

DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN ARMS IN PEKING.

Of the various discoveries of arms, etc., made in Peking since the occupation of the city by the Allies, the latest is due to Herr Cordes, of the German Legation, who, it will be remembered, was with the German Minister when he met his death, and who has since been appointed Prefect of the German quarter. During the examinations of Boxers conducted here, Herr Cordes has remarked the very frequent mention of the Buddhist temple of Changan (?) This temple, it was known, had been, during the siege of the Legations, occupied by the Boxers and Imperial troops. It began to be suspected, therefore (says the correspondent of the "Daily News"), that the place had really been used as an armoury, and Herr Cordes finally determined upon instituting a search. This proved to be perfectly correct, the result being the discovery of several guns which had been carefully hidden. In one case, after digging away a huge heap of rubbish, the searchers came upon three mountain guns, breechloaders of the latest pattern, which had been taken to pieces to facilitate concealment. There was also a quantity of ammunition which Yung-lu's troops had left behind them in their hurried flight on the approach of the Allies, as well as arms of various types, Boxer flags, powder, uniforms, and a large quantity of papers. No part of the guns had been taken away. The Germans quickly got them together again, and they will be a useful addition to their artillery here. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Peking, in a message dated October 3, says :—It is still undecided whether Peking, or Tientsin is to be chosen as the place of meeting for the diplomatic negotiations. It is believed by people here who know China well that unless the capital—Peking—be chosen no impression will be made upon the Chinese people. It is rumoured—although no one here believes the report—that the Emperor Kwang Su wishes to return to the capital. The Palace of the Empress-Dowager, hitherto occupied by the Russians, who have now left, was to-day taken possession of by a company of German marines. To-morrow a detachment is expected to arrive here from Tientsin in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pavel. It consists of two battalions of East Asiatic infantry, a proportionate body of cavalry, and two guns. They will encamp in the Austrian-German quarter of Peking. It is stated that yesterday a patrol of British cavalry came into contact with four companies of Chinese soldiers near Pa-ta-chu, to the south-west of Peking. Details of the engagement are, however, not yet to hand.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY THE SUMMER PALACE.

The British troops now occupy the Summer Palace at Peking, which was vacated by the Russians on October 1. The Germans, it is alleged, intended taking it, but were forestalled by the British. The Russians on October 2 vacated the grounds of the Emperor's Palace outside the Forbidden City, and the grounds are now occupied by the Germans. The departure of the Japanese troops from Peking has begun. Two Japanese regiments, with artillery and cavalry, will remain. The Peking correspondent of the "Times," in a despatch of October 1, says that M. de Giers withdrew the Russian Legation on September 29 and the Legation buildings were occupied by General Tretskoff, commanding the reduced Russian garrison. The Empress has failed in her attempt to establish the semblance of a Government at Tai-yuen-fu. She ordered all the Mandarins in Peking who formerly held high office to proceed to Tai-yuen-fu, but all, on various pretexts declined to do so. Telegraphing on October 3 the same correspondent says the withdrawal of the Russians is more thorough than was announced. Their troops have been further reduced. Having sacked the Summer Palace, they have handed back the denuded buildings to the Chinese. The Emperor's edict ordering the degradation and punishment of Prince Tuan and the other "Boxer" leaders was, says the correspondent, probably dictated by these leaders themselves, and the punishments are necessarily insufficient to meet the demands of Germany.

THE IMPERIAL COURT AND THE VICEROYS.

The Emperor, it is reported, is anxious to return to Peking. The Empress Dowager was wavering when the news came that the Allied Forces intended to advance on Pao-ting-fu and Tai-yuan-fu, upon which the Empress-Dowager decided to proceed to Si-gnan-fu forthwith. A reply has been received by Prince Ching to the message which he sent to the Emperor in response to the notes from the foreign Ministers in Peking suggesting that His Majesty should return. The reply, which is in the form of an edict, dated October 1, states that the Emperor will come back as soon as the negotiations have taken a favourable turn. The edict adds that Chinese control is necessary to cope with the many unlawful acts committed by the Chinese in Peking. According to Chinese reports the Yang-tse Viceroys, Li-Kunyi and Chang-chih-tung, and Yuan-shi-kai, Governor of Shan-tung, have sent a joint Memorial to the Empress-Dowager, saying that, in consequence of the present troublous times, they cannot guarantee the despatch of men, money, and rice to the Imperial headquarters if the Court is removed to Si-gnan-fu. They strongly urge that the Court should return to Peking. Otherwise, they say, they must resign. It is understood (says the Shanghai correspondent of the "Standard") that the Memorial is equivalent to a threat that the two Viceroys and Yuan-shi-kai will disclaim all responsibility if Si-gnan-fu is made the capital.

New York, October 10.—The following despatch from Peking, dated 7th inst., via Shanghai, the 9th inst., has been received here :—Trustworthy Chinese reports state that the Dowager-Empress is seriously ill at Tai-yuen-fu, and that the Emperor latterly has had a free hand in affairs of state. A confirmatory response to the German demands has been transmitted through Li Hung Chang. It states that Ying-nien, Kang-yi, and Chao-shu-chiao will be decapitated, that Prince Chwang, Duke Tsai-lan, and Prince Yih have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and that Prince Tuan has been banished to the Imperial military post-roads on the Siberian frontier as a further punishment for aiding the Boxers.—Reuter.

According to M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the telegrams from the French agents in China confirm the arrival of Li Hung Chang in Peking and the degradation of Prince Tuan, "which has really been effected."

THE NEW CHINESE CAPITAL.

A Shanghai telegram to the "Standard" says :— An Imperial Decree, dated September 30, states that there being no food at Tai-yuan-fu, the capital of Shansi, for the thousands of baggage animals and the myriads of horsemen accompanying the Imperial Court, the Emperor is racked with sorrow, and must proceed to Si-gnan-fu, now his permanent capital. The Decree also orders the various Viceroys and Governors to provide rice and other provisions, and strictly enjoins the troops to maintain good discipline and to spare the peaceful population.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

OCCUPATION OF MUKDEN.

The following telegram has been sent by the Governor-General of the Amur district to General Matgievsky :—"The Minister of War informs me that, in view of the re-establishment at no distant date of friendly relations with China, his Majesty the Czar has resolved to add no part of China to Russian possessions. He will confine himself to taking all necessary measures for peacefully using, to the best advantage and profit, the railways constructed by us across Manchuria, and for establishing the free navigation of the Amur by our vessels." The Governor-General of the Amur district, who is inspecting the troops operating in Manchuria, has arrived at Kirin. He will personally make winter arrangements for the Russian troops. News has been received that on October 1, the Russian troops occupied the old capital, Manchu, the holy city of Mukden. It had been pillaged and burned by the Chinese soldiers.

HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—The General Staff has received despatches from Manchuria reporting that bands of Chunchus and Chinese troops who had fled from Ninguta and Chunts-chun assembled near the town of Tunginchin, 40 versts south of Ninguta. General Tschitshagoff and Captain Melgunoff, of the General Staff, marched out to attack them with a column of infantry and cavalry. An engagement was fought on September 22 with 600 Chinese, who defended their entrenchments with the greatest tenacity. Moreover, every house in the place had to be taken by assault. The Russian General was obliged to send to Ninguta for reinforcements. He then continued the attack with renewed ardour. Finally the Chinese fled, pursued by the Cossacks, who caused havoc in the ranks of the enemy with their swords and lances, and drove them towards the town of Tungin-chin, which was plundered by the remnants of the Chinese force. The Russian loss was 7 killed and 15 wounded, including one officer. The reinforcements sent from Ninguta had several encounters with the remainder of the Chunchus on the next day, and cut down some of them with their swords. Bodies of Chinese marauders joined the Chunchus in the basin of the Mudandsien Mureny and Siaosunfun, Generals Kaulbars and Tschitschagoff having been ordered to take steps to put a stop to the pillaging carried on from the Chunchu fastnesses, the whole of the Chunchu country has been divided into small sections, each being placed under a chief who is held responsible for the maintenance of order in his district. A detachment of troops has been placed at the disposal of each chief and constantly patrols the country. This will be continued until the severe frosts set in, when the Chunchus are generally forced to suspend their predatory operations. According to further reports received by the General Staff, railway communication has been opened for 160 versts north-west of the Sungari River, for 65 versts towards the east, and for twelve versts towards the south. The 17th and 18th Protectorate Regiments have arrived at Vladivostok, and the first section of the battery of the guards has reached Blagovestschensk, General Grodekoff has gone with his suite to Manchuria to join the Russian troops operating in that country.

France has bought some ground at Shanghai and will erect barracks upon it for two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery. One battalion of Annamite troops arrived on the 5th inst. Eight thousand Chinese troops, who have marched along the Imperial Canal, have joined the troops of the Empress in Shen si. Disorders have broken out in Sze-chuen. Four batteries have been formed out of the guns captured by the Russian troops from the Chinese at Tientsin. The gunners have been taken from the fortress artillery in Kwang-tung (Military District of Port Arthur). The Japanese are withdrawing from Peking one brigade of the 5th Division and their siege artillery.—Reuter.

THE FIGHTING NEAR HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, October 9.—All the white British troops in this district have suddenly been ordered to return to Hong Kong, as also have the Hong Kong Asiatic Artillery. The reason is not explained. The whereabouts of the rebel force in the Kalung hinterland is unknown. It is believed to be moving north now, away from the British frontier of the new territory. Canton is quiet.—Reuter.

MORE MISSIONARY MURDERS.

Reuter's Agency is informed that a telegram has just been received from Shanghai announcing that Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Kay and daughter, Mr. Graham McKie, Miss E. Chapman, and Miss M. E. Way, all belonging to the China Inland Mission, were murdered in Shan-si on August 30. Mr. and Mrs. Bland and Miss G. M. Muir and party have safely reached Hankow from Kansu. The telegram adds that the worst is feared for Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ogren and Dr. J. W. Hewett, of the China Inland Mission staff in Shan-si.

M. DELCASSE'S CHINA NOTE.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Paris, October 11.—With the exception of Japan and Germany, whose official acceptance has not yet reached Paris, all the Powers have replied to M. Delcasse's Note on the Chinese question. Lord Salisbury assents unreservedly to M. Delcasse's proposals in principle, but he makes a reservation as to the means to be adopted for carrying out the prohibition of the importation of arms and also to the establishment of garrisons between Peking and the sea. Lord Salisbury suggests that each nationality shall garrison one place. This is in lieu of the proposed joint occupation of each locality. The German official acceptance of the Note has not yet been received here, but Prince Munster, the German Ambassador, informed M. Delcasse yesterday that Germany agreed to the proposals without any restriction. Russia has conveyed her entire concurrence, and Austria has replied that she will accept the proposals if all the other Powers do so. The Italian Government has made certain proposals which, in detail, are of much the same character as those put forward by Great Britain. The United States Government has sent a very elaborate Memorandum, in which each point is discussed, and to each certain objections are raised. The Memorandum however describes M. Delcasse's Note as excellent, and after declaring that it forms the basis of a friendly understanding, expresses the hope that negotiations will be at once commenced on its basis. Mr. Hay concludes by thanking the French Government for the Note. The French Government is anxiously awaiting Japan's reply, to which great importance is attached. M. Delcasse will not communicate to the Powers officially acceptance of his Note until this reply reaches him. The Japanese Government has, however, already intimated informally that in principle it agrees to M. Delcasse's proposals.—Reuter.

GREAT FIRE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

The "Standard's" correspondent reports that a serious outbreak of fire has occurred at Wei-Hai-Wei. The new English barracks are half burnt down. There was a fire-engine on the island, but it had not yet been unpacked. There was no water supply available.

GENERAL RISING FEARED IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

TEN THOUSAND MORE TROOPS FROM INDIA.

Hong Kong, October 10.—Ten thousand more troops from India have been requisitioned for Hong Kong. The 16th Bengal Lancers and the Hong Kong Regiment have been recalled here from the north, and are to arrive before the end of the month. The authorities are alleged to have received information of a general rising in the southern provinces, arranged for November, and present indications point to the probability of the situation developing similarly to the Boxer rising in the north.—Reuter.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A BENGAL Infantry Officer writes to protest against an injustice done to the Bengal Army by a letter signed "An Indian Officer" which appeared in the *Times* about a month ago. I remember the letter very well. It asserted that neither the Bengal nor Madras armies are fit to take the field ; that only the Punjab and Bombay regiments can be trusted ; and that the Bengal and Madras regiments are largely recruited from "non-fighting races who would be useless and worse than useless on active service." My Bengal Infantry Officer repudiates this as an unjustifiable libel on his men. He denies that any of the four races from which the Bengal Army is recruited can be correctly described as "non-fighting," and he points particularly to the splendid fighting records of the Rajputs, who compose seven out of fifteen Bengal Infantry regiments. His best point, however, is the following :—"For many years past the Bengal infantry regiments have never been given a chance. They are ordered on service, but are stopped at the base, and from that point they see their favoured comrades of the Punjab regiments march past them into action. This is in the highest degree disheartening alike to sepoys and officers ; in fact, such treatment is ruinous to regiments which, if they were given a proper chance, would be among the finest of the Indian Army."

I rather gather from this that my correspondent admits that there is some room for improvement in the Bengal Army ; and he attributes this state of things to the Army having been systematically kept in the background. It will be said, I suppose, on the other side, that its being kept in the background is attributable to its being not up to the mark. Which is the cause and which is the effect is a matter worth inquiring into. A good deal has been heard of late about the shortcomings of the Bengal Army. It is not many months since Sir George Luck gave out that unless things improved greatly, Bengal officers would not be appointed to command Bengal regiments. Of course in Bengal the idea prevails that this is only the result of the "favouritism" shown towards the Punjab. But we must give Indian Generals credit for a reasonable amount of honesty in the discharge of their duties. I take it as practically certain that there is something wrong, and reason ought to be ascertained and dealt with.

It is supposed to be the policy of the Indian Government to encourage British soldiers to take their discharge in India with a view to settling in the country. This idea, however, does not seem to commend itself to the C.O. of the 2nd Suffolks. The North-Western Railway of India recently applied for men of good character to go through a course of training as guards and firemen, and several men in the Suffolks of six and seven years' service were selected by their company officers for this purpose. The Colonel, however, declined to recommend them unless they would extend their service. If the men are going to do another five years' service in the Army, what object is there, from their point of view, in training themselves now as railway employees ? A man of seven years' service who takes up a job of this kind would naturally do it with the idea of taking his discharge at once and sticking to the work permanently and wherever such an opportunity of finding good employment is offered to soldiers whose time is nearly expired, every assistance ought to be given them in taking advantage of it.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED ?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGAR-CANE.

SECOND general memorandum on the sugar-cane crop of the season, 1900 :—

In the three great cane-growing provinces of Northern India—Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab—the area planted is quite equal to the average, and the plant is coming on in very favourable conditions. The heavy rain which fell towards the end of August and in September did a little local injury, but its general effect was extremely good throughout the cane-growing region. The yield expected will be at least equal to a full average.

In Madras a reduced area was sown, but here also a good yield is expected. The crop in this province is comparatively not important.

The reports received are summarised in the following paragraphs: In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh excellent rain fell in the last week of August and in September. In the eastern districts the fall towards the end of September was too heavy, and the crop sustained some injury from winds and flood, but on the whole the rain was of great benefit. The crop is reported to be healthy and promises to give a full average yield over an area which is fully equal to the average. In the Panjab the area is now estimated at about 340,000 acres, and the prospects of a good harvest have decidedly improved in consequence of the rain in August and September, which destroyed an insect (believed to be a form of the borer) that multiplied in the earlier dry weather and ravaged the cane fields in some places. The prospects of the standing crop, speaking generally, are now excellent. In Madras, owing partly to the lack of water in many of the smaller irrigation works at the beginning of the year, and partly to the existence of disease in the cane in parts of the Godaveri delta, the area planted is less than the average of recent years. It is estimated at about 47,000 acres, the average of the last five years being 51,8000 acres. The condition of the crop is generally reported to be fair, and it is expected to do well on the whole.

COTTON.

Second general memorandum on the cotton crop of the season 1900-1901 :—

With one exception the reports from the cotton-growing provinces are uniformly favourable. The abundant rain of August and September was on the whole most useful to the crop, though it was excessive in a few tracts in the Punjab and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, where some injury was done. In both provinces, however, the existing conditions are entirely satisfactory, and a yield in excess of the average is expected. In the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras cotton was sown over an unusually large area under the stimulus of the high prices for the fibre which have prevailed for a considerable time, and in all these regions the promise of the crop is excellent. The one exception to the general prosperity of this crop is in Bombay where, so far as may be judged from the extremely defective and belated reports which have been received, the crop has been sown on a very reduced area and in some tracts does not promise as well as it might owing to the absence of rain. The area sown in Gujarat appears to be only about half the average, the people in that famine-stricken area having sown with food-grains much of the land which would in an ordinary season have been sown with cotton.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs :

In the Panjab the area under cotton is now estimated to be 1,028,600 acres which is slightly larger than the area, 1,015,600 acres, sown last year. The rainfall in August and September was much greater than the average in most districts. In some the crop was injured by floods, but prospects are much better in consequence of the heavy rain than they were when the first report was issued, and a yield larger than the average is expected.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the condition of the crop was greatly improved by the abundant rain which fell towards the end of August and in September. Some injury resulted in the eastern districts from excessive rain and high east winds, but otherwise the crop is flourishing. The condition at the end of September varied from 75 to 90 per cent. of the average, but with the clear weather of the present month the yield will probably approximate to the average.

In the Central Provinces the area is estimated at 901,000 acres, being 23 per cent. in excess of the last year's area and about 38 per cent. larger than the average. The crop was for the most part sown under favourable conditions, and germination was on the whole successful. Favourable rain at sowing time and the expectation of a continuance of high prices led to a considerable extension of cultivation. The comparative cheapness of seed also led many cultivators to spend their takavi and charitable grants on cotton. Heavy rain in September caused some injury, but with the subsequent clear weather the plants are doing well. It is estimated that the yield will be up to or in excess of the average.

In Berar the area under cotton is estimated to be 2,479,000 acres, being 27 per cent. in excess of the area estimated at the same period last year, and 15 per cent. greater than the average of the past five years. The increase is due chiefly to the seasonable rainfall, but the high price of cotton also induced cultivators to place a larger area under this crop. Prospects at present are excellent. The plants have grown vigorously, and it is expected that the yield will be a full average at least.

In Bombay there are 847,000 acres under the early crop in the Deccan: this is 26 per cent. under the average. In Khandesh, where the bulk of the crop is grown, and in Nasik, the crop promises well; elswhere it progressed well until the middle of September, but is now suffering in many places for want of moisture.

The information from Bombay regarding the late crop in the important cotton-growing districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar is unsatisfactorily meagre and defective, no reports having been received from districts with an area under cotton approximating to a million acres. The reports received are in the main as follow: In the British districts of Gujarat the area sown is 268,000 acres, which is less than half the average of the corresponding period in the preceding twelve years. The decrease is due to the late beginning of the rains and the larger cultivation of food-grains. The crop was damaged by insects in parts of Broach and Surat, but elsewhere the condition is fairly good, though more rain was required when the report was sent. In Kathiawar the area sown is only half the average, but the report refers to little more than half the cotton-growing area. Food-grains have been grown on some of the area usually put under cotton. The season has been favourable and the condition of the crop is generally satisfactory. In Karnatak the area sown—336,000 acres—is less than three-fourths of the average, the decrease being mainly in Bijapur, where the sowing rains were deficient; but here also information is incomplete. The crop was in urgent need of rain in some places at the time of report, but elsewhere was in fairly good condition.

In Sind the area is nearly equal to the average, and the condition of the crop is fair to good.

In Madras, although there was during part of August an interruption of the usual rains which retarded sowings in the districts where Cocanadas, Northerns, and Westerns are produced, the season has since been very favourable, and on the whole the area reported to have been sown up to about the third week in September this year is considerably in excess of the average. An extraordinarily large area was sown in the Deccan Districts, and especially in Kurnool and Bellary, where the cultivators were induced by the high price of cotton to sow much more than usual. The sowing season for "Tinnevellies" is only just commencing.

The area sown generally is about 699,000 acres, being 33 per cent in excess of last year's area and exceeding the average of the last five years by about 16 per cent. The crops are thriving everywhere and promise well.

In Burma the area sown in the five principal cotton growing districts is reported to be 151,033 acres, which is a litle more than last year. Prospects are generally good.

J. E. O'CONOR

Director-General of Statistics.

BURMA RICE-CROP

The District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September 1900 in the fourteen chief-rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect :—Summary.—The estimated area under cultivation in the fourteen principal rice-growing districts is 6,221,184 acres compared with 6,050,648 acres actually under cultivation last year, being an increase of 170,536 acres. The districts of Hanthawaddy, Pegu and Prome report increases over 20,000 acres, and Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, Bassein, Myaungmya and Thaton report increases over 10,000 acres. Toungoo reports a decrease of over 10,000 acres. Floods have been caused by heavy rain in some parts, but the small rise of the Irrawaddy river has allowed of the cultivation of lands flooded last year. Prospects of the crop up to date are promising and an average crop is expected.

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THE WEATHER.

THE following telegram was received on Saturday by the Port Officer, Bombay :—"Storm signal. Cyclonic storm has formed in Arabian Sea, and is apparently advancing northerly direction, but is still some distance from coast, hoist warning signal. Warning signal hoisted."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

Saturday's observations show that the barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the west coast of the Peninsula, has fallen slightly to rapidly in Baluchistan and north-west India and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. A shallow depression has appeared in south-west Punjab and has given moderate clouds in Baluchistan and Upper India where the weather is slightly disturbed. The depression in the Arabian Sea may possibly be developing into a cyclonic storm and is apparently advancing northwards, but is at some distance from the coast. Winds are cyclonic in the Konkan and Kathiawar but are light in force. A few showers have fallen in Madras, Malabar, Bombay Deccan and Upper Burma. Calicut has received two-and-half inches; Poona two. Temperature is in general excess in the Peninsula, west of the Punjab, Sind, east Bengal, Lower Burma and Tenasserim; and normal or in defect elsewhere. Defect is largest in Central India and excess in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·008	Calm	1	87·6	57·0	84	...	19·33	+1·99
Sirsa	29·999	SW	0	88·3	59·1	84	...	8·83	—3·71
Delhi	30·015	NW	2	85·8	65·6	56	...	29·73	+3·50
Agra	30·025	NW	3	88·0	60·9	54	...	19·22	—7·87
Cawnpore	30·017	Calm	0	87·3	54·5	66	...	29·54	+0·15
Allahabad	30·007	W	3	87·1	58·4	68	...	29·14	—7·78
Jhansi	30·061	Calm	1	87·2	62·8	53	...	35·40	—2·06
Jacobabad	29·975	Calm	0	95·5	59·5	55	..	3·59	+0·77
Karachi	30·019	Calm	3	98·9	67·2	52	...	1·69	—4·39
Jeypore	30·055	Calm	2	90·7	56·5	54	...	21·08	—5·52
Ajmere	30·068	SE	1	87·4	54·7	66	...	23·53	+3·53
Deesa	30·021	E	8	95·1	62·0	34	...	28·56	+2·70
Ahmedabad.	30·012	NE	5	95·0	67·6	37	...	15·44	—21·66
Bhuj	30·016	W	12	93·3	65·4	58	...	17·12	+3·23
Jamnagar	29·990	ENE	9	96·1	64·7	34	...	21·91	—0·66
Rajkot	30·007	NE	7	92·9	62·9	33	...	37·50	+9·65
Bhownagar Para	29·976	E	6	93·6	66·8	47	...	31·01	×9·44
Veraval	29·916	NE	5	98·1	76·3	36	...	34·53	+14·62
Neemuch	30·072	E	3	86·0	56·1	62	...	37·61	+7·06
Indore	30·043	Calm	1	85·3	55·6	56	..	33·98	+0·93
Saugor	30·060	WSW	1	88·4	61·6	38	...	40·20	—5·46
Jubulpore	30·018	SSE	2	82·9	56·4	84	...	52·59	—4·20
Hoshangabad	30·080	NE	3	85·7	58·3	57	...	45·10	—8·54
Khandwa	30·053	Calm	4	91·7	57·6	53	...	37·85	+6·61
Raipur	30·030	Calm	3	81·8	64·7	82	...	56·79	+7·81
Nagpur	30·039	ENE	4	88·7	62·1	60	..	48·88	+2·25
Amraoti	30·027	NE	8	87·1	66·8	60	..	30·14	—3·87
Akola	30·034	E	6	90·0	64·8	45	...	40·64	+6·34
Surat	29·973	E	7	95·2	72·0	48	...	34·09	—11·79
Malegaon	30·020	E	5	88·9	69·2	40	...	12·89	—10·35
Bombay	29·956	SE	8	91·2	80·0	87	...	69·14	—3·13
Poona	30·020	Calm	10	89·5	70·9	93	1·85	26·89	+2·20
Ahmednagar	30·016	Calm	6	86·9	74·9	90	0·01	18·98	—1·36
Aurangabad	?	ESE	9	85·8	66·7	56	..	21·36	...
Sholapur	29·980	E	9	90·2	74·0	67	...	15·97	—12·65
Ratnagiri	29·951	SE	4	96·4	78·9	75	...	96·97	—11·77
Belgaum	29·954	Calm	3	86·3	65·3	72	...	59·35	+17·15
Goa	29·966	E	8	89·5	77·4	89	...	92·91	+6·23
Karwar	29·954	E	4	86·7	74·5	88	...	135·78	+14·25
Mangalore	29·941	SE	2	87·3	74·9	86	0·10	140·84	+31·50
Calicut	29·942	Calm	8	89·2	75·5	90	2·40	102·93	+9·16
Cochin	29·929	NNE	...	89·5	76·6	86	0·10	70·97	—13·94
Bangalore	29·983	E	7	80·2	67·3	81	...	24·07	—0·95
Secunderabad	30·985	E	5	88·6	70·5	88	0·68	23·36	—5·21
Masulipatam	29·967	ENE	6	86·5	76·6	95	0·39	26·85	—4·39
Bellary	29·973	Calm	4	88·7	72·2	59	...	12·00	—2·42
Cuddapah	29·954	NE	G	91·2	75·8	72	...	16·64	—8·97
Madras	29·953	N	4	87·5	75·5	91	0·53	13·24	—5·56
Coimbatore	29·972	E	3	87·4	72·6	86	..	15·74	+5·61
Trichinopoly	29,941	N	4	92·0	75·4	79	...	14·88	—2·72
Negapatam	29·918	WNW	10	86·7	78·9	92	0·04	19·87	+0·95
Colombo	29·922	NNK	4	89·5	76·0	77	..	34·13	+0·79
Aden	30·029	NE	19	83·3	76·9	67	...	0·00	—0·44

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly, showing a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Negapatam and Neemuch, a brisk rise at Ratnagiri and Goa, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest along the coast from Veraval southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Karachi, Veraval and Ratnagiri, and the minimum as much as from 5° to 12° in excess at Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Veraval, and 4° to 5° in defect at Jeypore, Neemuch and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Karachi and the lowest 54° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Heavy rain amounting to about two inches and a half has fallen at Calicut, over an inch at Poona (1·85"), about half an inch at Madras and very light showers at Ahmednagar, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Negapatam.

An extremely small area of low pressure appears to exist off the North Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts in the Arabian Sea, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Winds from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Veraval appear to be feebly cyclonic and the skies will remain more or less cloudy. The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast is indicative of disturbed weather conditions to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The weather is slightly favourable for local scattered rain in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Meteorological Office, Simla :—

"Following telegraphed to ports Karachi to Karwar: Area of disturbed weather has passed out into Arabian Sea; may perhaps develop into cyclonic storm; will telegragh again to-morrow; in the meantime hoist cautionary signal if you consider advisable."

G. L. TOWERS,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th October, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ……………inches 29·905
Temperature of the Air ……………degrees 85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer…………… 76·3
Dew Point…………… 72·7
Relative humidity of Air …………… 0·869
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)… 4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ……………degrees 91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) …………… 79·3
General Directions of wind* ……………NNE, NE, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ……………miles 236

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

NIGHT.—

10 p.m. ……………

SUNDAY—October 28.

6 a.m. …………… 78·4
10 a.m. …………… 83·7
2 p.m. …………… 84·7
4 p.m. …………… 84·4

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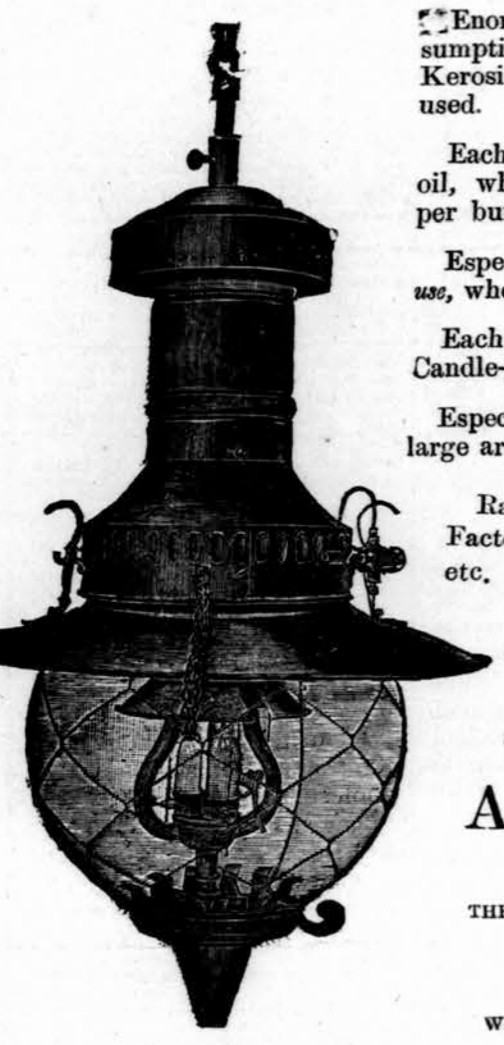

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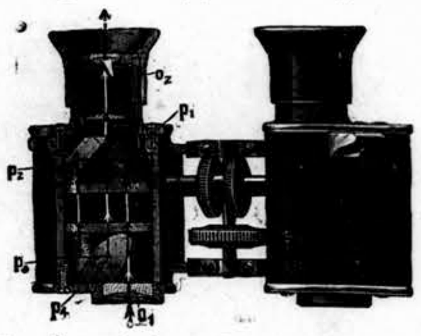

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